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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HIS LIFE AS A COMMANDER.

[CONTINUED.]

... SELECTED TO INSTRUCT AND DIS... GEN. BROWN'S ARMY FOR THE ... CAMPAIGN.

... those larger operations of the ... had been entrusted to the more ... hands were, except Harrison's ... of Proctor, failures. It had ... that either the contest must ... or another kind of command... found. It was not that these ... would, but that they were poor ... They had never known enough ... generals of; and now they were ... to learn. It is neither because a ... or because he is young that ... make him safely a leader of ar... Nature must have created him for ... to have perfected the work. Na... a Jackson and a Taylor; but she ... never have made a master of ... Scott.

... the conduct of this young officer ... Government at once perceive that in him ... a man for victories. They had ... him rapidly; and the more ad... the more he had he shown himself fit ... commanded. Indeed, it has been re... Scott in him that, no matter what ... have set him about, war or peace, ... or negotiating, he has always done ... better than any body else.

... was now, in the winter of 1813-14, ... by the President to Albany, there ... all the supplies for the next ... and, under instructions from ... consult on and settle with Gov. ... certain important arrangements, ... and military, which have not yet ... ged. That business done, he ... 9th March 1814, promoted to ... of Brigadier General, and sent to ... frontier, there to form at Buf... discipline and instruction, as fast ... raised, a new army, meant to act ... next campaign, under Major ... Brown. That officer withdrew ... months to Sackett's Harbor, in ... this important operation en... He went about it accord... all his might. We feel here ... the old English or rather Prus... of tactics; but with a poor drill ... he at once adopted the fu... modern French one—that ... now only—and placing the ... in Camp of Instruction, a ... military school, kept them ... for the next three months, ... officers, at learning the whole ... fighting. First he taught the ... then they taught the men.—... thoroughly trained to all the ... tions. This effected, he went ... higher movements, not of mere ... companies, battalions and re... brigades and divisions, but made ... in the manœuvre of whole ... in a word, accustomed them ... duties of the camp, the march, ... battle. He did his work tho... and stopped not until he knew ... knew our army fit to cope with ... troops of Britain. He had re... from Gen. Brown raw re... them back to him veterans ... he had taken them in hand ... mob with uniforms on;) ... an invincible host filled with ... and confidence, and soon to ... them with the bayonet (that ... of the soldier) Wellington's ... of the Spanish peninsula, ... before given back.

... CROSSED—FORT ERIE TA... BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

... ready for action. At the ... Gen. Brown returned to Buf... the 3d of July Scott and Rip... across the Niagara with ... to take Fort Erie. It soon ... 170 men, while the rest of ... over; and now prepara... were made to attack without ... British army, which, 2,100 ... under Gen. Riall, on the Chip...

Early on the 4th Scott ... in advance. He was soon ... Marquis of Tweeddale, who for ... kept up a running fight with ... make no stand. By night... driven across the Chippewa, ... bridge rejoined Riall; while ... up his quarters for the night ... brook, two miles above. The ... is the plain of Chippewa, ... which occurred the next day's ...

East of the plains runs ... west of it stretched a wood, ... regularly the battle-ground.— ... the chief part of the day had ... in skirmishes between our ... and Indians with those of the ... Gen. Riall chose, about four ... afternoon, to anticipate an attack ... lines by passing the bridge ... and advancing to offer ... middle of the plain. Nothing ... than the ground; and though ... by some 200 men, he really supposed us to have at least that advantage over him, but that he was more than compensated by the superiority of his troops, who were mainly veterans that had fought under Wellington. Gen. Brown had been at the wood near the centre of the plain directing some of the movements of the skirmishers, when he saw Riall thus pass the bridge, display his columns, and come forward in order of battle. He immediately hastened back toward's Scott's position, beyond the bridge of the upper stream. He met him about to cross into the plain merely to give his men a little drill, for he had yet received no order to engage. As they met, Gen. Brown simply said to him, "The enemy is advancing—you will have a fight," and passed on to the rear to order up Ripley's brigade.

The few words just recited were all the orders and all the instructions that he thought it necessary (such was his confidence in Scott) to give him. The latter advanced to pass the bridge, now within point-blank range of the enemy's battery of nine guns. His troops crossed it steadily, though not without loss, under that severe fire, and, deploying as they advanced, marched coolly up to the encounter. The artillery of Capt. Towson was thrown off to the right flank, along the Chippewa road, to just the point where the opposing columns would meet in charge, so that it would not only play upon the enemy all the while, but, when the decisive shock came, rake him dreadfully from the flank. The enemy's artillery, on the contrary, though stronger, was far less judiciously posted, in such a manner that the advance of their own infantry on the left flank soon threw them between their batteries and our columns, and thus compelled their cannon to become useless against our line. So much for the artillery positions. Those of the infantry were on our side equally well disposed. The enemy came on in an unbroken line, which outflanked us and reached into the wood on our left. To remedy this, Leavenworth's battalion was obliqued to the right, McNeil's to the left, with an interval between them; while Jesup's battalion was obliqued still more to the left, so as to meet the enemy's right wing in the wood, and there hold it in check. At the point where this was done the wood projected more into the plain than in Jesup's rear; so that the enemy's line *out* of the wood was shorter than ours; and as their line in the plain continued to advance while that in the wood could not, the former was presently, at the critical moment when it came into contact with our centre under McNeil, outflanked by it in turn. These advantages had been at once seen and seized by superiority of generalship and that rapidity and precision of manœuvre to which his men had now been brought, so as to be able (as they should) to execute an important movement almost as soon as their general had conceived it. But this was not all; a still more decisive evolution was at hand.

The movements just described had brought the adverse lines to exactly that point at which that terrible stratagem called the "movement *en potence*" (a sort of double sidelong attack) can be employed. [In it, when you are within charging distance of the enemy, your flanks are suddenly pushed forward and your line thrown into the shape of the rafters of a rather flat-roofed house, while the enemy's line occupies, in regard to it, the position which the sleepers have to the rafters. The effect of this is to converge the fire of your line upon his centre and cut it in two; to finish which operation, you then charge upon him, (the two angles of your line moving upon the same point on which their double fire was just now poured,) and the bayonet ends what the balls began. This movement, when well executed, inevitably breaks your adversary's line, and is fatal: no troops can stand it.] Scott now put it in practice. The opposing lines had advanced upon each other, firing, halting, reloading, and advancing again by turns, until now they were within eighty yards of each other. Then Scott gave the word for the evolution *en potence*. To add to its effect, he had a moment before ridden over to Towson's artillery, (which he perceived was, from the smoke and the enemy's advance, firing too much to the right,) and told that able gunner where next to pour his balls; and his next raking discharge was accordingly very destructive. A moment after, the infantry made its manœuvre. No sooner was its double fire poured in than Scott called out to McNeil's battalion, "The enemy say we are only good at long shot, and can't stand the cold iron! I call upon the Eleventh to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" A like order was given, at the same moment, to Leavenworth's battalion; and both bodies rushed upon the enemy's centre with the bayonet. It was instantly overthrown; and with it the whole main body of the British army broke, and fled in total confusion. About the same time Jesup, under a heavy fire, advanced upon the enemy in the wood, forced them to retire, and thus completed their defeat at all points. Such was the masterly activity of Scott (others may boast of "masterly inactivity") that before Ripley, whom Gen. Brown had gone to order up, could arrive, the battle had been won, and Scott was hotly pursuing the routed adversary back across Chippewa bridge into their entrenchments. It was at the moment when his terrific charge utterly broke them to pieces, and covered the plain with their fallen and their flying, that he raised up his hands on high and cried out, "Ten years of my life for a hundred good dragoons!" With but that little body of horse, to cut them off from the bridge, he might have destroyed or captured their whole force. Such was the battle of Chippewa. In proportion to the numbers engaged, a bloodier one has seldom been seen; for one-fourth of the combatants were killed or wounded. Almost equal in its terms, and fought as if by a regular challenge, it was yet decided with such a rapidity as affords an extreme proof of the conqueror's military skill; and would fairly, did it even stand alone, hand down his name as a remarkable one in the annals of warfare.

SECOND BATTLE OF THE CATARACT, OR OF LUNDY'S LANE.

On the 7th July Brown's army (Scott's brigade leading) forced the passage of the Chippewa, Riall retreating upon Forts George and Messasauga below; after reinforcing which he took refuge with his remaining force on Burlington Heights, there to await succors. Before attacking him there, Gen. Brown held it advisable to take the fortified places below him on the peninsula; for like Scott afterwards, he did not admire marching when he was to have "a fire in his rear." But these British works were now such as field-artillery could not hurt; a battering-train was necessary; and this must be brought up from Sackett's Harbor by our fleet. It was accordingly waited for; but meantime Chauncey had fallen sick, and we temporarily lost the command of the Lake; so that the heavy guns could not come. Upon this Brown determined to leave the fortresses behind him and attack Riall upon Burlington Heights. But first he endeavored to draw him down from them by a feigned retreat up the Niagara and across the Chippewa, beyond which he encamped. The stratagem succeeded, but not until we suddenly met the enemy was its success known. On the afternoon of the 25th (Sunday) positive but false advice was received from a commandant on the American side of the Niagara, that Riall had thrown across at Lewiston a corps of one thousand men. Brown at once decided to compel their return, by threatening their rear and the forts below. For this purpose, Scott's brigade, now about 1,300 men, was dispatched down the river, at twenty minutes' notice. Within two miles it suddenly came upon a reconnoitering party of the enemy. A considerable body was speedily ascertained to be beyond the wood, (at Forsythe's house, just above the Falls,) which we were then approaching. It seemed certain that they could at most be only the other half of Riall's force, and that his movement was merely meant to protect the rear of the body he had sent across the Niagara. Pausing, therefore, only long enough to report the fact by an aide-de-camp to Gen. Brown, Scott pushed right on. He had no sooner passed the wood than he found himself in the presence—nay, under the severe fire—of a force full five hundred stronger than his own, and more advantageously posted. For they had chosen their position, and stood on it ready drawn up in order of battle, occupying with their artillery (nine pieces) an elevation which commanded the whole ground.

The British line lay stretched along Lundy's Lane, a little beyond north of it; its right, near which were its artillery, reaching to a wood; its left resting on the road parallel with the river, by which Scott was approaching, and from which diverged at right angles the Lane. From their rear were marching to join them, up this same river road, reinforcements, while ours were to come along it from above. We need hardly say that this was Riall, and that instead of having according to the positive information Brown was acting on) sent off one thousand of his men across the river, he had not sent one; but, on the contrary, was in the act of uniting with a large force which had arrived by the Lake at Fort George from Kingston and Prescott, the night before, by a concerted movement, under Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond. Strange to tell, information had been sent to Brown of a movement of the enemy, as occurring only a few hours before, which had not happened at all; while they had left him in complete ignorance of this most important event in the same quarter, happening the night before! Such was the situation in which, at a glance, Scott saw himself to be placed; if he fought, it must be at much disadvantage; and it was too late to draw off, except by a retreat which could hardly help being presently turned into a flight. Now, a flight was a thing he had never seen, and was not born to see. So he decided instantly to engage, as if Gen. Brown's whole force was present, and to fight it out, at whatever odds, until the latter could come to his assistance; to which end he sent him, by a second aide-de-camp, an account of the whole state of things.

It was now nearly sunset. Scott had seen that on the enemy's left flank lay a space of some two hundred yards, covered with brushwood, under concealment of which that flank might be turned. He instantly took advantage of it, and sent upon the service Jesup's battalion. They performed the duty finely; for they not only turned but broke their way back through the enemy's left wing, and, after thus cutting it off, returned to their own place in our line, bringing with them Major General Riall and some other British officers as prisoners. While we thus demolished their left wing, they attempted to return us the compliment upon ours, which their right considerably out-flanked. But Scott, always as quick to foil his adversary's manœuvres as to strike by his own, met this movement with McNeil's smaller but invincible battalion. A deadly contest followed; but the enemy was at last driven back, though not without severe loss on both sides. Meantime the main battle of the two centres had joined, and was fought most desperately. Brady's battalion, Leavenworth's battalion, and Towson's artillery there sustained with unshaken intrepidity the whole weight of the enemy's superior numbers; and now, to add to the horrors of the fight, the last light of day, which, glistening through the spray of the great cataract behind our columns when they engaged, had spread above their heads to the enemy's view a bright rainbow, as if the promise of victory was gone; and darkness, thickened by the smoke of battle, or only lighted up for an instant by the artillery's glow or the musketry's gleam, came to add to all that tug of the combat a blind fury, the veriest rage of war that can be breathed into the breasts of men when they set their teeth like a vice and their sinews like steel, and swear that nothing shall make them yield. It was thus our men fought through the fierceness of that bloody night-encounter. Scott, letting loose all that personal daring which a general must usually control, was every where, animating or directing or leading, and watching every shock or shift of the fight. His horse was killed under him; he mounted another: that, by and by, fell dead; he was quickly in the saddle of a third: he was himself wounded in the body; but still fought on, as if he had been bullet-proof. The conflict went thus until about 9 o'clock, when Gen. Brown arrived on the ground. The enemy had received several reinforcements from below, and another was not far off; but still we had the advantage: their wings had been beaten; their centre only maintained the contest, aided by their advantage of position on a ridge, and their yet greater advantage in the superior force and position of their artillery, which was more than twice as numerous as ours. While that was unbroken it was evident that we could not defeat their centre; and as we had almost too little force to stand up against their centre, it had been impossible, until Brown's succors came up, to assail their fatal artillery. That, of course, as soon as he had made Scott repeat to him how matters stood at all points, became the first measure which he took. The regiment of Col. Miller, the heroic modesty of whose reply on that occasion will long preserve his name and his phrase as a watchword to Americans, was selected for this perilous service. He was summoned. "Sir," said Brown to him, "can you take that battery?" "I will try, sir," was his answer. He immediately set forward with his corps. But, ignorant of the ground, and with nothing to lead him over it but the occasional light of those deadly explosions themselves that he was going to muzzle, he might have missed the way, fallen upon some intervening forces, and failed. Scott, therefore, who knew how the whole land lay," became his pilot in person, and led him through the darkness up to the point from which the attack was to be made. That done, he returned to his own division, in order to favor Miller's movement, by pressing the onset upon the enemy's front. Miller advanced steadily to within striking distance of the batteries, and then rushed upon them with the bayonet. After a short but bloody contest he captured them—an event, we may say, decisive of the battle, for although the enemy made repeated attempts to recover their guns and their position, they were as often driven back by the unflinching steadiness of our men. It was past eleven o'clock, however, before they finally, with no very good grace, gave up the contest and aland ned the field to us. In driving back one of the last of these obstinate and bloody charges, Scott received a very severe musket-shot wound, which shattered all the bones of his left shoulder, and still greatly disables that arm. Gen. Brown, also, was badly wounded about the same time; and both Generals had to be borne from the field, with hurts that left it doubtful if either would ever be able to serve again. We have only to add, in regard to the fight of Chippewa, that if modern times can show us battles on a greater scale or more decisive in their consequences than this Lundy's Lane or Bridgewater, they can present none more skilfully or bloodily contested; for again (as at Chippewa) the loss among all those engaged may be fairly stated as probably one in every four, killed, wounded, or taken.

The last thing the whigs can do with Scott, is to put on his feathers and epaulettes, and send him round with a hand-organ.—*New Haven Register.*

Who is this "Scott" that the Editor of the Register levels with itinerant music grinders and street organists? Who is the man upon whom that paper spends this miserable, abortive attempt at wit?—Will not the stranger in our country sneer at the low degradation of our party politics, when he is told that it is WINFIELD SCOTT? Will not our neighbor of the Register himself blush in after days, when he reflects upon such a dastardly insult upon a man "who," to use the language of the Hartford Times, "above all others, indisputably stands out as the *great man* of the late glorious war; whose name throughout Europe and America is identified with all its glory; whose masterly successes have doubled at a stroke the original area of the Republic?" The Editor of the Register rejoices in the acquisition of the late Mexican territories, and yet he would doom the man by whose skill and strategy they were won, to the low degradation of strutting around with a monkey and a hand-organ! This is the gratitude of Democracy! "Shame where is thy blush."

"*It cannot be right in any way to dishonor the white hairs of a veteran chief, whose life has been spent in the service of his country, and who has* CONTRIBUTED AT LEAST AS MUCH TO HER HONOR AND AGGRANDIZEMENT AS ANY MAN LIVING."

Supposing the Whig papers had recommended that Franklin Pierce should be sent around with a pair of old-fashioned saddle bags on his shoulders, peddling *hartshorn*, would not the Register have been one of the first to cry out, 'All the Decency?'—*Hartford Courant.*

A Gross Fabrication.—Here is another specimen of the style in which the war is carried on against General Scott by some of the Democratic papers:

"Had I the power, I would erect a gallows upon every wharf in the city of New York, and hang every d—d Irishman as fast as they come on shore."

"Mr. Matthew L. Davis made the above declaration in Washington, on hearing of a Democratic victory in New York. He is a supporter of Scott."

Now, this will go the rounds, and, having been once printed in a Democratic paper, will never be retracted or contradicted therein, though the fact is that *Matthew L. Davis has been lying in his grave in Trinity Churchyard, New York, these two years!*—*New York Express.*

DEATH OF MRS. TAYLOR.—The widow of Gen. Taylor died at Pascagoula, Miss., on Saturday last.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

ELECTOR FOR THIS DISTRICT.—We have not as yet received any account of the proceedings of the Electoral Convention which met at Clinton on Tuesday. We are glad to learn however that we are again to have the services of Gen. JOHN WINSLOW, of Cumberland, whose able and telling efforts in the campaign of 1848 are well remembered among us.

MEETING OF THE CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Scott and Graham Club was held last night. The large attendance and the able and animating speeches of Messrs. Banks, Mullins, and Ivey, afford us cheering and sufficient evidence, that though beaten in the recent election, the Whigs of Cumberland are determined to use every exertion in the coming campaign not only to sustain, but to increase the strong vote given to Mr. Kerr.

WHIG MOVEMENTS IN MARYLAND.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Maryland took place at Frederick City on Saturday last. Hon. William C. Dawson, the distinguished Whig Senator from Georgia, made a strong speech in favor of Scott and Graham. Messrs. Stanly and Morehead of this State attended and addressed the meeting.

A large mass meeting was also held on the Eastern Shore on Monday last, and another will be held at Centreville on the 24th inst.

The Baltimore Patriot "congratulates its Whig brethren throughout the State upon the cheering aspect the contest has already assumed within our borders, and is sure that the most lukewarm Whig in Maryland cannot fail to be awakened to activity in the midst of the growing excitement around him."

GEN. BUTLER AND GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. W. O. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Vice President four years ago, spoke thus of Gen. Scott at a recent ratification meeting in Kentucky:

"Gen. Scott is known to the nation and to the world; and, as it is not my province to paint Whig portraits, I would be content to examine his position before the world without saying any thing of him personally, but for the known positions we relatively occupied in the city of Mexico, and for the purpose of saying publicly, that, throughout our whole intercourse, though delicate and embarrassing, he acquitted himself in such a manner as to win my esteem and admiration."

That is the truth well spoken. The people of the United States will we trust ratify Gen. Butler's declarations by an overwhelming majority for the old Hero who is traduced by Locofocos as a coward, a fool and a rogue.

GEN. PIERCE'S OPINIONS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The Democratic papers in the South have poured any quantity of abuse upon the Whigs for publishing Pierce's New Boston speech in which he *loathed* the fugitive slave law. Without the slightest authority they pronounced the charge false *because* made by abolitionists, and denounced the Whigs as leagued with Northern fanatics. But lately they have published certificates denying the charge. Who are the signers? Why, Ayer, Campbell, Norris, Hibbard and others whose *anti-slavery* opinions are recorded quite as strongly as these charged against Gen. Pierce!

Of course the Democracy will denounce the certificates as false, and the certifiers as slanderers. It's a bad rule which won't work both ways.

But suppose the certifiers to the truth. Suppose that Pierce did *not* use the language alleged. What then? Why in November 1850, at a meeting at Manchester New Hampshire Gen. Pierce declared that he HATED and deplored slavery more than the abolitionists did!

The witnesses to this fact are not abolitionists. They are the Boston Post, the Richmond Enquirer and the Washington UNION.

On the 27th June last, the Union published a report of Pierce's speech at Manchester, in which he said

"*Who did not deplore slavery?* But what sound-thinking mind regarded them as the only evil which could rest upon the land? THE MEN WHO WOULD DISSOLVE THE UNION, DID NOT HATE OR DEPLORE SLAVERY MORE THAN HE DID."

What say you to that, Democrats of North Carolina? This charge at least is no Whig lie. It is recorded as a fact by the National organ of the Democratic party, and of course it must be true.

FROM EUROPE.—The Franklin arrived at New York on Monday with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. And the Canada arrived at Halifax on the same day, from Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The election returns had all been received and no party had an actual majority

In the cotton market prices are a shade lower, the quotations being, for Fair New Orleans 6¾d; and for Middling 5¾d; for Fair Mobile 6d, and for Middling 5¾d; for Fair Uplands 6d, and for Middling 5¾d.

GEN. PIERCE'S LETTER.—We find in the Republic a letter from Gen. Pierce denying the correctness of the report of the New Boston speech. He says the report "is grossly and absurdly false." So much for the South.

As bait for the freesoilers he says in the same letter, "my action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington."

Of his action at Washington the following is an example. He spoke and voted in favor of receiving and against laying upon the table an abolition petition presented by Mr. Wall of New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND PIERCE'S NEW BOSTON SPEECH.—We observe that the Wilmington Journal and Goldsborough Republican infer that the charge of abolitionism against Pierce is not true because not noticed by the Intelligencer. They are both mistaken. We distinctly remember reading the charge in an editorial in the Intelligencer.

But suppose the Intelligencer had not noticed it. The Locofocos could draw no consolation from the fact because according to them the Intelligencer is an abolition organ, and an abolitionist cannot speak the truth.

"BUT ONE STEP FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS."—The Washington Union of the 5th inst., published a "thrilling dialogue" between Mr. Henry A. Wise and a Mr. Mapp at a Locofoco meeting in Virginia. The dialogue as reported in the Union is very sublime and very thrilling, but as the occurrences related *never occurred at all*, it turns out to be extremely ridiculous.

Here's the dialogue and the contradiction by one of the parties, which the Union says it is "not disposed to question."

DOVER, (N. H.) August 11, 1852.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: In the Washington Union of the 5th instant under the head "Meeting in Accomac, Virginia—Thrilling Dialogue," a conversation is said to have occurred between Mr. Wise and a Mr. Mapp at a public meeting, in which "the following thrilling dialogue took place:"

Mr. Wise. "Were you in New Hampshire two years ago, and did you not hear Hale speak, and say in his speech that he would head an army to march upon the South and put down slavery?"

Mr. Mapp. "I was there; heard Mr. Hale speak, and say what you state."

Mr. Wise. "Did you not hear Franklin Pierce reply to this, and say: 'It Hale should head an army to march on the South, he had first to march over his (Pierce's) dead body; for he would head an army to oppose him?'"

Mr. Mapp. "I did."

The account then proceeds: "You can imagine the feeling which this reply elicited. The court-house rang with shouts of applause repeated again and again. Mr. Wise then requested his opponent to state the facts again, which he did to an almost breathless auditory: 'Gen. Pierce did say, (slapping his hand upon his breast,) that Hale would have to pass over his dead body before he marched upon the South.'"

To this permit me briefly to reply, that for whatever purpose such a dialogue may have been spoken in a Virginia court-house, there is not a syllable of truth in the whole of it. No such remark was ever made by me, and, of course, no such answer by Gen. Pierce; nor was there a meeting holden in New Hampshire, or elsewhere, in which such a dialogue could have occurred. General Pierce and myself have not spoken at the same public meeting since 1840, when we both spoke on the same side, but once, and that was at the North Church, in Concord, New Hampshire, June, 1845; and I am sure that of the thousands who attended that meeting, not one can be found who will pretend that anything of the kind took place at that time. That however, has nothing to do with the statement, as the remarks related by Mr. Mapp were made at a meeting holden two years since.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN P. HALE.

P. S.—Any one who doubts the correctness of my statement can be satisfied by applying to Mr. Pierce himself.

J. P. H.

Will the Locofoco papers in North Carolina which have circulated this story as an offset to Pierce's abolition speech give their readers the benefit of its contradiction? We imagine not. For most of them seem to think that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth."

I am in the daily receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of *curious questions* upon all conceivable subjects.

Pierce's letter to DeLeon.

That explains the non-appearance of an answer to Capt. Scott. The questions about the Fugitive Slave Law *were* rather *curious.*

"We have classed Mr. Erwin with the Whigs, because he was then a Southern Rights Whig. By the way, we hope to have the high gratification of recording his election to the Senate from the Buncombe District over the Scott Seward Candidate, N. W. Woodfin."

Raleigh Standard,—August 4, 1852.

We hasten to communicate to Gov. Holden, at our earliest possible convenience, that the "Scott Seward candidate, N. W. Woodfin," only beat Mr. Erwin 561. "Scott Seward" stock is above par here.

Asheville Messenger.

THE OLD GAME.—The Cleveland Plain-dealer, an Ohio Locofoco paper, recommends Pierce to the Democrats of that State, because as he said in his New Boston speech "he LOATHED the fugitive slave law and had a most revolting feeling at giving up a fugitive slave."

Here the Democracy call that a Whig lie. In Ohio it is good Democratic doctrine.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY LOGIC!

The Enquirer and Union, not being able to take Mr. White's ground in Chesterfield, that General Pierce did not vote against permission to a Virginian to carry slaves into the district of Columbia, *admit the fact*, and offer the most curious of reasons for it. We would stake our existence that nobody in this world would ever guess the reason that influenced General Pierce. He wished to "*prevent the reduction in the value of slave labour,* which, it was believed would ensue, if Maryland became overstocked with slaves from other States!!" Wonderful, is'nt it?

But we copy from the Enquirer of yesterday, both the confession that he did give the vote we have charged, and the reason for it:

Another Humbug shown Up.—The Scott journals have sought to make capital against Gen. Pierce, because in the House he voted to prevent Edmund Brooke of Georgetown, from bringing slaves into the District of Columbia, against the provisions of the law of Maryland, of 1796, which placed certain restrictions upon the introduction of slaves, and which was adopted by Congress as the law for the government of that portion of the District of Columbia, ceded to the United States by Maryland. That law was passed at the instance of slaveholders, and for their benefit—in other words, to prevent the reduction in the value of slave labor which, it was believed, would ensue if Maryland became overstocked with slaves from other States, as it was feared she might be.

* * * * * * *

The particular vote to which we refer was given on the 12th of June, 1834, while General Pierce was a member of the House of Representatives.

* * * * * * *

In 1834, one Edmund Brooke, a resident of Georgetown, wished to have a private act passed for his benefit, by which he might be permitted to introduce two slaves from Virginia into that portion of the District ceded by Maryland. The slave-owners of the District were in favor of the Maryland law, and did not desire any relaxation of it. The wished to prevent a reduction in the value of slave labor by limiting the supply and preventing competition; and at the moment they would resist the repeal of the law of 1796.

Surpassing strange are the shifts to which Southern Democrats are driven to uphold their Yankee candidate. But this beats all we ever heard or dreamed of! "*To prevent a reduction in the value of slave labour,*" he would not permit a Virginian to carry two slaves into the district of Columbia!! Watchful guardian of slave interests that, beyond all question! But is it not a little remarkable that it did not occur to him, if the removal of two negroes to the District would reduce the value of slave labour there, it would have a corresponding effect in appreciating the value of slave labour in Virginia, whence they were removed? Did "the Young Franklin" have no consideration for the mother of statesmen? Were all his affections limited to the slaveholders in the District of Columbia?

But in all seriousness, is there a man in all the South so stupid as to be imposed upon by so shallow a device as this? Does any human being believe that the value of slave labour prompted Pierce in the vote he gave?

It is by such Yankee logic as this, that Southern Locofocos expect to cram a New Hampshire Free Soiler down the throats of the Southern people.

Rich. Whig.

Quicker than they expected.—The Springfield (Ill) Register relates the following:—

"In March last, three men in this city agreed to drink themselves to death. The first died in April, the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the compact, and he kept sober two or three days afterwards, but honor revived, and he died in the month of June. This is literally true."

Mortality among Children.—Two hundred and ninety-seven children, under two years of age, died during the last week in the city of New York. Ninety-seven of them died of cholera infantum.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 17—Str Southerner, with goods for Hall & Sackett, A A McKethan, D J McAlister, J C Thompson, H & E J Lilly, P P Johnson, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, D McNeill, J H Widdifield, Fillmore & Ashley, F & H Fries, J H Ennis.

Aug 19—Str Chatham, with Mike Brown in tow, and goods for G Lauder, Starr & Williams, Williams, Haywood & Co, Wall & McDonald, J Hargrave, Jenkins & Roberts, H L Mygrove & Co, W Smith, J M Johnson, J W Scott, J Sullivan, Powers & Penberton, J H Faulks, J & R G Worth, J H Thompson, G W Johnson, C W Williams & Co, J Smith, N Kendall, E H Evans, A H Brooks, N M Gardner, J S Fogleman, J D Williams, G Womack, — Webb, C G Yates, J M Worth, Edgeworth Seminary, Lehman & Butner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 13—Schr. Mary Powell from New York. 14—Schrs. Dolphin from Newbern, Express, Sally Ann, and Midyett from Hyde county, S. Morris Waln from New York, Aleyone from Philadelphia. 15—Br. Brig Vernal from Port Spain, (Trinidad;) Brig David Duffell from New York; Schrs. A. Benton from Georgetown, S. C., Champion from Charleston, L. P. Smith and Ira Brewster from New York. 16—Barque Clarissa from Boston. 17—Schrs. Gen. Taylor from Charleston, H. P. Russell from Baltimore, Balance from Boston.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HIS CHARACTER AS A COMMANDER.

[CONTINUED.]

SCOTT'S SLOW RECOVERY FROM HIS WOUNDS—PROMOTION.

For a month after the battle of Niagara Scott lay between life and death, first at Buffalo, then at Williamsville, and nextly at Batavia, in the house of Mr. Brisbane, under the gentle care of whose family he at last recovered just enough to bear the being carried in a litter on men's shoulders. In this manner he was slowly and laboriously borne along from town to town, in search of medical relief, upon the voluntary shoulders of those who loved him for his exploits, until at last they brought him to the house of his friend, John Nicholas, at Geneva. Thence, after recovering a little further under the nursing of that household, he slowly made his way towards Philadelphia, that he might obtain the aid of the celebrated Drs. Physick, Chapman, and Gibson. Every where as he passed he was greeted by all the public honors and private attentions he could bear. Princeton, in particular, met the suffering hero with the literary compliment of an academic reception and a diploma, made more grateful to the soldier by the revolutionary memories of that scene of battles. At Philadelphia Gov. Snyder and the citizens welcomed him with military and civic parades. Thence he proceeded to Baltimore, to direct measures for the defence of which and of Philadelphia against an expected British attack he had, disabled as he was, received a request from the Government and the Congressional representatives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Arriving in Washington in October, he was, being now again fit for duty, placed in command of that military district, and employed to plan the expected campaign of the next spring, in which, of course, he would have had a leading part, and have won new laurels, if peace had not been meantime concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December 1814, and ratified by our Senate on the 15th of February 1815. After this event, there being no further need for him in the field, Mr. Madison offered him the post of Secretary at War; but he declined it, considering himself too young, for he was yet only twenty-eight. Meanwhile, he had been brevetted for the battles of Chippewa and Niagara to the highest existing rank in our service—that of Major General. It is known that at every previous step of his rapid promotion President Madison, though knowing him well and persuaded of his extraordinary military merits, had always objected that, although he deserved it, he was too young. He had thus thought that Scott was made lieutenant colonel too young, adjutant general too young, colonel of a double regiment too young, and brigadier general quite too young. But when, after his late heroic battles, it was proposed to him by his Cabinet to advance the youth to our highest military grade, he laughingly answered, "Put him down a major general: I have done with objections to his youth." Two years before he had looked on him as only old enough to be a major; now he thought him ripe enough to be Secretary at War! When, as we have said, Scott declined that dignity, he endeavored to induce him at least to become acting Secretary—keeping his army rank, of course—until Wm. H. Crawford, then in France, could return to take the post; but this also Scott respectfully declined, out of delicacy towards his seniors in date, Gens. Brown and Jackson.

IS SENT TO EUROPE: MISSION PARTLY MILITARY, PARTLY POLITICAL.

The enfeebled state of his health and the desire of professional improvement suggesting to him a trip to Europe, the Government now gave him a double commission abroad: first, to look into the improvements of military science there; and next to conduct certain secret negotiations as to the views of foreign courts in regard to the Independence of Spanish America and the supposed designs of Britain upon the island of Cuba. Of these latter objects he acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of our Executive. To accomplish the former, he examined the chief military establishments of Western Europe, conversed with its most eminent soldiers, and attended the scientific lectures of the schools of Tactics; bringing home with him, in 1816, whatever could improve our own and fit him for drawing up those systems of discipline and instruction for our Army and Militia to which we have since owed our Mexican victories. On his return he was placed in command of the military division of the seaboard, with N. York for his headquarters. In 1817, he married Miss Mayo, of Richmond.

THANKS VOTED HIM: SWORDS, MEDAL: CONDUCT OF ROBBERS.

Meantime, Virginia and New York had presented him votes of thanks and rich swords, for his uniform good conduct in sustaining the military reputation of the United States, in every conflict where he was present during the late war with England, but more especially in the successive engagements of Chippewa and Niagara." Congress also voted him, in the same high terms, (conferred by it on no other,) a large gold medal, inscribed with the names of Chippewa and Niagara, and bearing his image upon it. With this medal two singular incidents are connected. It was placed for safe keeping in the vault of the City Bank of New York. A noted robber, afterwards detected and punished, breaking into the safe, carried off from thence every thing else valuable, but spared, in evident respect for the brave soldier's only wealth, this token of public honor—his medal. Its case was found lying there open, but with its large mass of pure gold safe. Not even a whole life of crime had been able to extinguish in that poor felon a lingering feeling of patriotism, of pride in his country's best soldier. Alas! if ever the general admiration of his country should bring that soldier forward as its nominee for the Presidency, it is but too easy to foresee that there will be men, called not thieves, but politicians, who will do their best to rifle him of all his hard-won fame, which the robber respected!—But again: long afterwards, in travelling by steamboat from Albany down to New York, Gen. Scott had his pocket picked of a purse containing some eight hundred dollars in gold. On arriving he advertised his loss. His money was sent back to him by the head thief of the city, with a request of assurance that none of his people would have touched the General's purse if they had known his person.

QUARREL WITH GEN. JACKSON: THEIR RECONCILIATION.

In 1817 there occurred a very unnecessary difficulty between Gens. Scott and Jackson. The latter had issued a general order grossly insubordinate towards the War Department. At a dinner party in New York Gov. Clinton asked General Scott's opinion of it. He answered that it was mutinous in its tendency, and gave his reasons for that view. The conversation was conveyed to Gen. Jackson by some anonymous tale-bearer. The General, always ready to fight any body who ventured to disapprove one of his violent acts, wrote to Gen. Scott from Nashville, requesting to know if his anonymous correspondent reported the truth? Gen. Scott replied by telling how far, and the circumstances; disavowing any ill will towards him as influencing his opinion. General Jackson rejoined quite cruelly, and with an offer of personal satisfaction. To this, in his answer, Gen. Scott, who thought Gen. Jackson had no right to be offended, and who (besides that he had no need to give proof of his having courage enough to meet Gen. Jackson or any body) had no taste for shedding blood any where but on the battle-field, paid no attention. And so for the time the affair dropped. In 1818, however, they were both in Washington at once; and it being currently reported that Gen. Jackson meant to insult him whenever they met, Gen. Scott sent him a note referring to their falling out, to the fact of their being now for the first time within reach of each other, and to the possibility that Gen. Jackson did not know of it, nor that he would yet remain in Washington for three days. To this note Gen. Jackson returned a conciliatory answer; they made friends, and ever after remained upon terms of all courtesy and respect.

PREPARES OUR SYSTEMS OF TACTICS: GOES ABROAD AGAIN.

We owe to Gen. Scott almost all we have of a military system. That which we use was (as has been seen) first introduced by him at Buffalo. There he with it in three months converted Gen. Brown's division into men that could not afterwards be beat. He had then only personally taught it: but in 1814-15 it was regularly adopted for all our army, by a board of officers, of which he was President. In 1821 he published it in 8vo., under title of "*General Regulations for the Army.*" In 1825 he published his "*Infantry Tactics.*" In 1826 he drew up for the War Department "*A plan for the organization and instruction of the whole body of the Militia of the Union,*" and "*A System of Infantry and Rifle Tactics.*" In 1835 he published, by order of Congress, a new edition of the latter. How well his system works has been seen in Mexico, through the armies formed under it. Certainly, we owe much to West Point and its scientific instruction; but West Point owes no little of what it is to Gen. Scott. It is he, in reality, who has given to our army that admirable spirit, that high gentlemanliness, that character, that extreme efficiency, that respect for law and love of duty, which distinguish it even more than its science, and make it the finest body of men in the world. It appears, too, singularly enough, that he may be placed among the earliest pioneers of the Temperance Reform. For he published in 1821 a long tract (12 columns) in Walsh's *National Gazette* of Philadelphia, proposing a plan for restricting the use of ardent spirits in the United States. He was led to this idea by the mischiefs from intemperance with which he had to contend in governing the army. In 1829 he again visited Europe, for professional information.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR: THE CHOLERA: SCOTT'S CONDUCT.

The interesting events which are contained in the life of Gen. Scott crowd upon us. We must therefore pass very slightly over some of them which would shew very bright in the history of others. Such a case is that of his conduct in the Black Hawk war of 1832; where he not only quelled most humanely and prudently great difficulties with Indian tribes, but concluded treaties of great benefit to our people of the Northwest; and, more than all, endeared himself to every true heart by the manner in which, when the Asiatic cholera broke out among his soldiers with most fatal violence, he nursed and tended them, in total disregard of his own safety, although himself affected all the while by symptoms of the disease. So terrible was the mortality which of a sudden fell upon his men that out of 950 there were, in a few days, but about 400 left. The rest had perished aboard the steamers which were conveying them, or, when landed at Chicago, had fled from the pestilence-stroke; but, overtaken by it in their flight, and every where denied shelter and aid by the terrified inhabitants, had only died, for the most part, still more miserably. Scott's own boat, small and crowded, became a perfect pest-house; out of 220 men aboard, 92 died in the passage, and 80 had to be placed in the hospital when they reached Chicago. The deck and hold were covered with the dead and dying. Amidst this terrible scene, instead of contenting himself (as most men in command would have done) with merely ordering the medical men to take all necessary measures for relieving the sick, Scott became in person their attendant, and performed for his humblest comrade, with a brother's care, every dangerous office from which others shrank. Much as he has shown himself the hero upon battle-fields, he never any where displayed a more genuine heroism, one more pure, noble, and affecting, than upon this occasion. Such has been his conduct towards his fellow-soldiers in all times of suffering. Here, while their messmates fled from them, many of their officers neglected them, and their panic-stricken fellow-citizens shut their doors and hearts against them, the great Commander, as good as he was brave, stood by them as true at the death-bed as in battle.

SCOTT SENT TO QUIET THE NULLIFIERS: DOES IT.

He had hardly got home from these trying scenes when a fresh order of the Government sent him to another. At the close of 1832 (November) Nullification was coming to a head. A South Carolina Convention had passed its ordinance declaring that the United States revenue laws should not be enforced in that State; and its Legislature and Executive were (while insisting that Nullification was the most peaceful of remedies) making all preparations for armed resistance. Indeed, the whole population had, by four years of incessant agitation been worked up into little short of a public phrenzy. Two-thirds of them had learnt to believe themselves the most oppressed people upon earth; they were ready to go to any extremity; and the readier, because they had in a very bitter opposition-party at home an object of immediate hate, on whom they longed to wreak a double vengeance, for not only the sins of the Federal Government, which that party supported, but for its own. In short, these adverse factions, about equally fanatical, were at a point of mutual exasperation where a collision could hardly be hindered, and where that collision could scarcely fail to become the signal of a civil war. The Union (or Government) party regarded its opponents as traitors to the confederacy; its opponents looked on them as traitors to their State. Both were keen to come to blows; the former, though the weaker, because they were denounced and proscribed by the others, and relied upon the strong federal arm for crushing them as soon as it came to arms; the latter, because they knew this feeling, and were doubly furious against those who, though Carolinians, were anxious to have their own State dragooned. Such was the condition of things amidst which Gen. Scott was sent among them. At first, to ascertain exactly what measures were needed, and yet to avoid adding to their excitement by open steps of military precaution, he went down in November to Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, and Charleston, as if on his ordinary yearly visit of inspecting the United States' troops and fortresses. When he had thus quietly looked into every thing, he returned to Washington, made his report to President Jackson, concerted with the Government all that was to be done, sent forward to Charleston the revenue cutters and troops that were needful, and then repaired thither himself, with confidential instructions. These we cannot recite further than that he was to keep on the defensive as far as possible, and to rely on the legal means of enforcing the law, until they failed. But a large discretion was, of course, left him; for every thing depended on judgment. Without that, all the instructions in the world would not have been worth a button.—Happily for the country, and not less happily for South Carolina, the right man had been chosen for this difficult service, and chosen because the Government knew him to be just the man, not because it loved him. He conducted the whole business to its end, with such steadiness and skill, with such a happy mixture of conciliation and firmness, of secrecy and of timely words, that he controlled the violence of both parties, induced the leaders and sobered on the matter themselves to hearken to his patriotic counsels, and finally disarmed those flaming animosities and that insane wish to see blood-shed, which had, when he arrived in Charleston, filled all men's minds, and armed their hands against each other. Nothing could be more dangerous than the men, the temper, and the situation of things with which he had to deal; nothing more delicate and yet firm than the management required. A single false step would probably have been fatal and lighted up a civil war, which would have spread through the whole South and sundered the Union. We owe under God our escape from these terrible evils only to the exertions and the wisdom of Gen. Scott; who abundantly proved to all those who were actors in the matter (among whom the writer hereof was one) that his abilities are quite as equal to dangerous and difficult civil conjunctures as to the leading of armies in the field.

FLORIDA WAR: PUBLIC DISAPPOINTMENT AND INJUSTICE.

Of the Florida war, and Gen. Scott's brief part in it, we need say little. It is not agreeable to dwell upon operations which the habits of the foe and the nature of the country where he was to be hunted up made and still continue to make invariable failures. The public, with a hasty and an injustice of which it has now been long aware, condemned Gen. Scott because, sent off to Florida suddenly and without preparation, he did not finish in a month a war which, afterwards cost years of exertion and ten millions of money, and is hardly ended yet. He lost no battle, suffered no check; but no matter—he did not at once subdue an enemy whom he could not find; and all his merits, all his services, were forgotten. Nobody knew the impracticable country in which he was to act, nor that it was a warfare of guess and experiment, in which he was obliged to begin by groping in the dark for the best mode of operating. He was laughed at by the public, and recalled by the Administration. But he demanded an inquiry, and the able court before which the matter was tried came to the clearest opinion that he had committed no fault, and that his plans were all well laid, and executed with all zeal and ability. These transactions were in 1836.

HE QUELLS THE TROUBLES OF THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

This country of ours is always easy to persuade that it has lost or is on the point of losing its own liberty; but though thus confessedly hard put to it to take care of its own freedom, it has a great passion for making itself the guardian of every body else's. This prudent disposition has more than once threatened to get us into great trouble, sometimes with other nations, sometimes among ourselves. In 1827 it was near plunging us into a war with Great Britain. At that time an insurrection was attempted in Canada. Its object was the independence of that country. But far the greater part of the population preferred remaining under the British Government, and the revolt was at once crushed, rather by the Canadian militia than the Government troops. This should have been enough to satisfy any well-wisher to the so-called Canadian cause; for surely, if Canada had no mind to set up for freedom, she had a right to please herself, and it was nobody's business but hers. So, however, seem not to have thought many of our people.

All along our border, from Vermont to Michigan, a sort of army, a wide and very numerous organization of self-styled "Sympathizers," had spread itself. A few of them, when the outbreak occurred, had crossed, joined in it, fallen into the hands of the British authorities, and been punished. This only made the rest more violent; and the scene of Canadian Revolution, broken up there, was transferred to our side. Forgetting all treaties and all sense, one-fourth of our population along there seem to have made up their mind that what Canada would not have—independence—we, her neighbors, would make her have, any how. To add to the flame, the English violated our territory, by seizing upon a steamer, the Caroline, that was employed in carrying over "sympathizers" to Navy Island, where they were collecting forces for a fresh invasion. She was taken, destroyed, and an American on board of her killed. This outrage produced great excitement all over the United States: for our people, though not at all scrupulous of violating the territory of others, are extremely jealous of their own. So strong was the public feeling that there seemed nothing more likely than that large bodies of our folks, instigated and led by the many refugees from Canada who were among them, would fling themselves, at many points, upon the British territory, and that a war between the two governments would necessarily ensue. To prevent this, President Van Buren again put in requisition the abilities of Gen. Scott as a peace-maker. On the 4th January, 1838, he was sent off to the frontier, with ample powers, both political and military, on the one side to suppress the illegal movements of our "sympathizers," and on the other to check any British violation of our soil. It was necessary to meet those armed assemblages of misguided men, as fast as they collected, all along a frontier of eight hundred miles, and by the joint force of reason and of firm authority, to get the better of their passions and of the influence of their leaders. He had no sooner done this at one point than he was obliged often to hurry off to another, perhaps far away, for the same purpose. This was much of it done by the most rapid journeys, through all the rigors of a Northern winter, and by night: for in the day he acted, and travelled at night. Such was his speed to move and his vigilance to watch, that if a body of these people assembled any where, no matter how far off, before they could move forward to act, he was sure to be in the midst of them, arguing, warning, conjuring them, or, if all else failed, assuring them that they should not march except over his dead body. While he dealt thus with our own people, he negotiated as actively and as effectually with John Bull's men, to prevent any provocation and to produce reasonableness on their side. This severe and difficult duty occupied him, at various intervals as the troubles burst out afresh or were appeased, all through the year 1838 and part of 1839. When not engaged in them, he was as busily employed on two other important public services, as follows.

HIS REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES FROM GEORGIA.

Although the successful management of this painful but necessary business did equal honor to the judgment and the humanity of Scott, yet we have not space for its details. The United States had in 1802 bound themselves to Georgia to extinguish the Indian title to lands within her limits. Before Georgia positively claimed the performance of that engagement, these Indians, Cherokees, had quitted their savage mode of life, become christians and tillers of the earth, and quite civilized. Of course they ceased to hold their lands in common; they had become individual proprietors. Having improved their lands and made to themselves homes, they had naturally grown attached to them. They claimed, however, to live under the protection of the General Government and to be exempt from the State jurisdiction of Georgia, while the latter asserted the contrary. Hence a long quarrel and much mutual hostility arose. Finally things came to such a height that it was evident they would not live together in any peace, and that the Cherokees must be removed. A part of them yielded and went to the new seats assigned them beyond the Mississippi, but the body of the nation, some 15,000 in all, utterly refused, declaring that they had made up their minds to perish, every soul of them, than to leave the homesteads that had now grown so dear to them. Reluctant as they were, the office of tearing a whole people from their hearthstones would have been a most unwelcome one to any man with a heart, even had they been submissive; but they were warlike, and the despair of a brave race, abundantly armed, skilful, and possessing in their country mountain and forest fastnesses, was too likely to make it a business at once bloody and inglorious.—Scott, ever the man resorted to when things are difficult or disagreeable, was again the person pitched upon by President Van Buren for this sad service. He executed it, however, so humanely as well as efficiently as to take away the chief part of what threatened to make it melancholy. Arriving among them with several regiments of troops, he began by securing all their strongholds. He next issued an address to his men, enjoining the greatest kindness and care towards man, woman, and child, and denouncing severe punishment for ill usage of any Indian.—At the same time he published an address to the nation so full of reason and affection, that they, little accustomed to be dealt with in so good and brotherly a manner, were completely won from all their stubborn purposes, came cheerfully into his measures, and were, under his careful and beneficent arrangements, transported to their new abiding places.

HE PREVENTS A WAR ABOUT THE DISPUTED TERRITORY IN MAINE.

Just after this came his other service of peace, in settling the quarrel between Maine and the British authorities of New Brunswick; a quarrel which was on the point of coming to blows, that a bloody national conflict would have been sure to follow. The difficulty sprang out of the uncertain terms by which our original treaty of peace with Great Britain (that of 1783) had described the limits that were to divide us from the British province. Repeated conferences of ambassadors and commissioners had attempted to settle how the line should be drawn, according to the treaty; but they had all failed. In this manner a thing which would at first have been easy to adjust became at last very hard to adjust. For the strip of disputed territory, small and barren, which originally lay in the heart of a dreary wilderness, remote from any settlements on either side, came gradually to be approached from both sides by the spread of population; nay, to have within it, at several points, small settlements, a part of them made by Americans and a part by British. Each of these claimed, of course, to belong to the country from which the settlers came, and looked on the settlers from the other side as intruders. So, too, the respective local authorities: both Maine and New Brunswick held the jurisdiction to be theirs. Both sold the timber on it; for the soil was worthless, the timber alone of any value, and the business of "lumbering" the only pursuit which led people thither. It was, in short, a quarrel not about the land but the timber on it. But this was all the worse; for, as to the soil, they could have waited for negotiation between the two superior Governments to settle the right: nobody could carry off the soil: but not so the timber; that, the lumbermen on either side would have been sure to run away with before any negotiators would agree about the true boundary. Well, the result of all this had been a violent quarrel between Maine and New Brunswick. Both had sold to their people rights to cut timber; both considered themselves bound to uphold their own jurisdiction and the rights they had conveyed to their citizens. First their lumber-men fell out; then their magistrates; and finally their governors and legislators. At first it was a war of writs and arrests; but presently there was resistance, and the *posses* had to be called out. Posse, however, met posse, arrest met arrest; until, at length, Maine called out her militia, and the Governor of New Brunswick marched his troops; while our Congress, taking up the note of war, placed at the disposal of the President ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand troops. War seemed almost certain: a blow had only to be struck; and both Maine and New Brunswick stood ready to strike it. It was in this very threatening state of things that Gen. Scott was sent thither. The Government had already interfered and concluded a pacificatory arrangement with Mr. Fox, then the British ambassador here: but it stipulated for the withdrawal of the troops of Maine, without exacting the same of New Brunswick; and the consequence was that this clumsy attempt aggravated the difficulty it was meant to settle. Scott hastened to Augusta, and opened there at once negotiations with both the authorities of Maine and with Gen. Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick, his warm personal friend ever since the Canadian war, when they had often met in battle, often seen each other's gallant acts, often joined in those deeds of humanity or courtesy towards a foe which soften the ferocity of war and give it a grace even beyond that of bravery. By an act of this sort, in truth, Scott had saved Harvey's life. He had unbounded confidence in Gen. Scott; and, very soon coming into his elevated views, consented to make the concession to Maine of withdrawing his troops. Maine alone, then, remained to be brought to reason. This Scott now soon effected; and thus, by his prudence and humanity, for the fourth time deserved that noble title of the Peace-maker, which great warriors have seldom been good enough men to earn.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION OF 1840 AND 1844: POLITICS.

Between the Maine affair and the Mexican war Gen. Scott had nothing to perform beyond his ordinary military duties, except so far as some important public conjunctures called him to the duty of taking some action or expressing some opinion on matters of high national concern. In 1840, when the delegations from New York and four other States were about to bring his name forward in the Harrisburg Convention as the Whig nominee for the Presidency, he wrote a letter declaring that he thought the nomination was due, first of all, to the public merits of Mr. Clay; next, if he could not be elected, to Gen. Harrison; and, lastly, that it should only be given to himself if the chances of success seemed desperate, and a "forlorn hope" was to be led. Six copies of this letter were placed in the hands of as many members of the Convention, and there made known. Again, in the nomination of 1844, he signified, by a published letter, his preference for Mr. Clay rather than himself. In the same year he made known by a circular, in answer to inquiries addressed to him from many quarters, his opinions as to all the main questions on party politics. They showed him to be eminently a Whig and a Conservative. He had previously, in a letter to T. P. Atkinson, of Danville, Virginia, avowed all his views on the subject of slavery. We need only say that they are precisely those of Watkins Leigh. They amount to this: that he dislikes slavery, like Mr. Jefferson, and would like to see it abolished, but cautiously, slowly, and only by State legislation; for he holds Congress to have no power over the subject, except in the District of Columbia, where in good faith they ought not to exercise it. The measures of the Abolitionists he considers mistaken ones, that would bring great calamities upon both whites and blacks. He looks on the fanaticism which has been kindled up, and all agitation, as only injurious to the public good and to the cause of emancipation. These are the opinions of a wise man, a patriot, and a true friend of freedom. They may displease the fanatical in the North, or the equally fanatical in the South; but his opinions were not put on to please either. And here we may just as well add that he stands in the same position as to the Compromise of 1850: he was and is its friend; every body knows it; and he has never sought to conceal it from any one.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

We mean not to hide anything in the history of General Scott. We write of him admiringly, but we shall write of him frankly. In 1845 the pretended Democracy, by representing the Whigs as the enemies of all foreign-born citizens, deceived the great body of these and secured their their vote. It was thought to have defeated Mr. Clay's election. Besides that, the conduct of the "Empire Club" in New York, the bloody riots in Philadelphia, the Plaquemines frauds, and other like events, alarmed many good and sober citizens, and seemed to threaten that a comparatively small number of deluded men were going to govern us. Under the excitements of these circumstances, Gen. Scott, like many others, thought our birthright was going to be taken from us, and declared himself in favor of lengthening the term now required for the admission of a foreigner to the rights of a citizen. In the heat of the moment he and many others failed to see what they must now see, that not the naturalized citizens were to be blamed for what had happened, but the native-born Locofocos who had imposed on them, and who impose on every body else equally that they can deceive. But time, reflection, and especially the bravery and patriotism with which he saw our naturalized soldiers fight through the Mexican war, convinced him that he had been wrong; and, as brave and honest men are the promptest to make amends, he made them to those to whom he had done injustice by a letter of 29th May, 1848, to Mr. W. E. Robinson.

Correspondence of National Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17—4 P. M.

It is decidedly cheerful to see and hear the accounts from all parts of the State of the success of the Whig cause. The various public meetings are doing much good. The speech delivered at the recent mass meeting by the Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, was peculiarly opportune.

The meeting at Cambridge yesterday was very largely attended and highly enthusiastic. An immense number of persons were in attendance. Some who were there say they have never seen a more thorough demonstration. John C. Henry, Esq. presided. Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, addressed the meeting for about one hour in his peculiar forcible style. He was followed by Gen. W. Cullom, of Tennessee, Hon. J. T. Morehead, of North Carolina, and Richard J. Bowie, Esq. of Prince George's county, Maryland, who entertained the meeting until past seven o'clock. This meeting was a very spirited one, and gave evidence that the fires were burning brightly among the gallant Whigs of the Eastern Shore. There need be no apprehensions of the cause in that quarter. Indeed, the fire is spreading all over the State.

Kosciusko and Scott.—The high estimate in which Gen. Scott was held by that friend of freedom and hero of Poland, Kosciusko—one of the few names not born to die—may be learned from the following extracts from a letter to Baron Hottinguer, during Scott's visit to Europe:

"Sir: May I beg you to express to Gen. Scott my great regrets that, owing to a severe indisposition, I am unable to leave Soleure; otherwise it would afford me the highest gratification to meet him half way between this and Paris to make his acquaintance; the more so, as he is charged by his Government with the collection of information upon military subjects." * * "Be pleased to convey my compliments to Gen. Scott, and especially for his victories in Canada. I hope the Americans will follow his *example, his courage, his energy,* and his VIRTUES. KOSCIUSKO."

Among those Honorables, who plundered Uncle Sam in the shape of constructive mileage, we find the name of Sam Houston. For going from the Senate chamber one day and returning next morning, he charged the people of this country $2,495—as though he had actually been to and from Texas during the night. This worthy, on his own motion, has recently been placed at the head of a committee to investigate Government abuses. We should be sorry to believe that he could discover a grosser swindle in any department of the Government. His compeer, Douglas, who tried to treat himself into the Presidency, and was in this city some weeks since, railing against the extravagance and corruption of the Administration, perpetrated a similar deed. Pretending he had been to Illinois and come back between two days, he charged the public treasury for his imaginary trip, $1,084!

These are fair samples of our *Democratic* economists. And speaking of them reminds us of the defaulters of the Van Buren era. We saw yesterday, taken from the Register's office, a list of these worthies, and the amounts which they had "picked." The depredations in the Land office department alone, amounted to upwards of a million. Then there were Swartwouts, Hoyts, and others, in the Customs—going up in the neighborhood of two millions. These are the same gentry who are trying to get back into the treasury. They talk mightily about public virtue, honesty, economy, and all that—but they have their old principles, and are besides as hungry as half-famished wolves!—*Richmond Whig.*

In 1838 the Locofocos of Concord, New Hampshire, apprehending some danger at the ensuing Municipal election, thought to gain some votes by granting the elective franchise to foreign born inhabitants, whether naturalized or not. Of the 23 who voted, 17 voted the Whig ticket.—This inflamed the Democracy to such a pitch, that they passed an act, which declared: "That no alien shall be entitled to vote at any town meeting.

Approved July 4th, 1838. ISAAC HILL."

So that in New Hampshire, the genuine Democratic New Hampshire, foreigners are treated worse than negroes, who are allowed to *vote* and *hold office.*

Richmond Whig.

Van Buren & Co.—The Lexington Gazette clinches the nail. We ask attention to its impregnable logic:

In 1848 Gen. Cass was run for the Presidency as the friend of the South—sound on the slavery question. So Democrats told us. In proof of this they referred to the fact that Martin Van Buren and the Free-soilers would not support Cass. Well in 1852 Gen. Pierce is the candidate for the Presidency. Martin Van Buren and those same Free-soilers are now supporting Pierce. Why are they now supporting him? Must it not be, because *he is Free-soiler enough for them?* They wouldn't support Mr. Cass—*he* wasn't Free-soiler enough for them. They willingly support Gen. Pierce, ergo, *he is Free-soiler enough for them.* The reason of this is plain enough. Gen. Pierce, Martin Van Buren and his Free-soil crew *understand each other.*

Chicago Census.—The census of this lake city has just been completed; the total number of inhabitants is 38,733. The population in three years has increased 15,687.

Capture of Fugitive Slaves.—The Hagerstown Mail states that fourteen slaves of Mrs. Pendleton, of Washington county, (Md.) who absconded a few days ago for Pennsylvania, have been captured and committed to jail at Harrisburg.

A Telegraphic despatch from N. Hampshire asserts that Mr. Hale will positively accept the nomination for the Presidency tendered him by the Free-soil party.

COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DISTRICT WHIG CONVENTION.

According to previous notice of the Whigs of the 7th Congressional District assembled in Convention this day, the 17th instant, for the purpose of selecting an Elector.

On motion of Chas. A. Harris, Esq. Sampson, Wm. H. Haigh, Esq. of Cumberland, was called to the Chair, and on motion of Thos. J. Mackay, Esq. Harrison and Thos. Mack, Esq. were appointed to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting,—

On motion of T. J. Mackay, Esq. the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the Convention, to wit: A. H. Whitfield, of Cumberland, J. Morisey, of Robeson, J. R. Bryan, of Bladen, Dr. W. M. Shaw, of Sampson, S. H. Pierce, of New Hanover, Dr. White, of Onslow, S. B. Erwin, of Robeson. Who reported through their chairman, T. J. Morisey, the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the Seventh Congressional District in Convention assembled will endeavor to continue the political principles of Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham, and pledge themselves to use all honorable means to promote their election.

Resolved, That in Major Scott we recognise one who for many years has given his time, and his talents to the service of his country, who has perilled his life for the preservation of the Union, who, in the language of Washington, in his Address of April 30th, 1839, *the gratitude of a nation* [illegible]

Resolved, That in Wm. A. Graham we recognise the [illegible] ta; a man unsullied in his private character, blameless in the discharge of his official duties, and conservative in his principles, whose public acts have been characterized by a sincere devotion to his country, and whose character needs no eulogy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the most cordially to the nomination of Gen. Scott and W. Miller, of Rutherford, for the office of Governor of this State at large, and recommend to the Whigs of the State that they may receive the support and [illegible] ment.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs of the several counties of this District, suitable and efficient Electors for the District, Assistant Electors for the several counties in the District.

The resolutions being read, on motion of Thos. J. Mackay, Esq. the Convention, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. Faison, the following gentlemen were appointed Assistant Electors:

Robeson.—Wm. McKay, R. T. Gilchrist, John A. Rowland, N. A. McMillan.

Morisey, Arch'd McMillan.

Cumberland.—Wm. B. Wright, Wm. H. Haigh, James Banks, Wm. Hales.

Sampson.—Arch'd McKay, Calvin Harrison, J. C. Slocumb, Dr. H. A. Faison, Jas. K. Morisey.

Bladen.—Col. J. G. McDuffie, Wm. Johnson, John Richardson, Col. Neill Brown, Thos. O. Brown, Thos. Jones.

Duplin.—A. Hicks, J. F. Kenan, Wm. Hall, H. Bowden, Benj. Outlaw.

Onslow.—Owen Higgins, Col. Wm. Ward, John M. Franks, Edward Morton, Robt. Williams.

New Hanover.—O. P. Meares, Wm. Davis, Edward Harris, Robert Strange, Alex'r Hewlett.

Brunswick.—S. B. Evans, Jas. Metts, H. H. Watters, D. L. Russ, Dennis Davis.

Columbus.—C. L. T. Sweet, Wm. Baldwin, Alex Smith, Alfred Aldridge, A. Maultsby.

The Convention was then addressed by Messrs. J. G. McDuffie, Bladen, Thos. J. Mackay and Morisey of Robeson, in a brief and eloquent manner.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Pierce of New Hanover, Whitfield of Bladen, and Morisey of Robeson, was then appointed by the Chair to wait on Gen. Winslow of this city and request him to be elector.

Mr. Thos. Micks offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted,—

Resolved, That the Whig [illegible] eral counties be requested to [illegible] and Graham Clubs in their [illegible] counties, for the more efficient [illegible] tion of the party during the [illegible]

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Whig papers in this District [illegible]

WM. H. HAIGH, Chm'n.

THOS. R. MICKS, } Sec'ys.
CHAS. A. HARRISON, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Officers of the [illegible] Regiment N. C. Militia, held at [illegible] on the 17th day of August 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a vacancy has been created in the office of Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade by the resignation of Gen. Dowd: Therefore

Resolved, That Col. B. Stith is entitled to our gratitude for the [illegible] ergy, and ability that have characterized his course as Commandant of the 32d) Regiment, and that we recommend him as a candidate for the appointment of Brigadier General.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend Col. Stith to our brother Officers throughout this Brigade as a most skilful and accomplished officer; one who is eminently qualified for the post to which we desire to elevate him; and we confidently hope to receive their co-operation in securing his election.

On motion of Col. Faison, the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of these proceedings to each the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian, and Wilmington Journal, for publication.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Chm'n.

N. C. FAISON, Sec'y.

Gen. Ellmey, of North Carolina, has been confirmed as Charge to Guatemala.

...MOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

...date upon Mr. Meri... ...calling for information ... paid to Gen. Scott and ... spectively, Mr. Butler of ..., a Secession Democrat ... remarks no less creditable ... character than to that of ...

... Mr. President, I am ... involved in the Presidential ... any gentleman upon this ... I shall not speak as a ... I give my opinions in relation ... I cannot but express ... that there ever has ... for introducing such a ... into the Senate for the ... by the senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas.] Such a course is ... to impair the dignity and, ... of this Senate. ... in regard to these two ... chivalrous gentlemen, ... General Pierce, I venture ... this is the last mode ... would have selected for the ... now going on in the ... Do we suppose that General ... make aspersion upon his ... at this time, but comrade ... No, sir. I think not; and it ... thing, in my opinion, ... gallant gentleman, General ... to do, to make any as... upon his former com... rival. ... arms their persons ... cordial, and I presume ... politicians tear these ... Let the two gentle... ...ments of their political ... are the exponents of all ... honor, glory, and re... ...that this resolution has ... I say it, not as a ... the other, for I stand ... indifference as a ... to the presidential ... I am opposed to the election ... I think that Gen. ... reply to the inquiries ... the public money appro... ...treasury for his services, ... another occasion when ... an audit of his accounts ... the day, is the month in ... the battle of Zuric."

... of the gallant hero and il... ...ral would of itself be a vindi... against any culpable imputation ... it will be found that he ... spent money for the honor of ... than saved it for himself. ... General Pierce, to men can pre... a moment but that his high ... as a soldier, and his eminent ... as a statesman will enable him to ... ...or lead that may be prepared for ... political adversaries. ... least let not the Senate be the arena ... species of warfare which belongs ra... the hustings than to a grave and ... body.

... VICTORIES IN ONE DAY!

... now is the 20th of August—the ... of the most brilliant martial ... which have distinguished ... arms. It is a day to be remem... ...pride by the true-hearted peo... country. On that day Gen. ... the distinct victories, and with ... men put to rout upwards ... of the enemy. The skilful ... by which those splendid re... achieved, were at the time the ... of his countrymen and the ... Europe.

... from the abriged edition of ... Life of Scott, an imperfect ac... ...glorious operations.

... day not for the friends of ... or peace. The Democratic ... is an actor in these mighty ... after a fashion, is entitled to ... share. The historian, from ... ...does not go into a detail of ... ...ments, and only mentions ... ...he was home fainting ... We have to look to other ... the particulars of his feats. ... authorities, they are mi... ...frequently chronicled. ... evidently regard his falls ... ...table day as the key to their ... and to defend it, they have ... all their biggest guns. ... Maj. Gen. Shields, Maj. ... Winship, Lieut. Drum, ... and Brigadier Gen. ... have all come forward to ... my; and we believe it ... that they have esta... ...indisputable historical ... Scott won five battles ... ...tills.

... August is, therefore, a day ... Democrats as well as the ... the shout of triumph. ... ever won more battles in ... Whig Leader, neither ... ever achieve so many ... ...pace of time as the De... Both parties then, may ... ...grand and universal jubila... ...of Whig.

... ...ng at Boston.—The Tele... ...that "the Webster men" had ... quarters last evening, ... following curious resolution ... a committee had been ... call another convention at ...

... That the friends of Daniel ... convention assembled, in the ... great statesman, send greet... ...and Whigs of North Caro... ...to accept their distin... ...offer our own to them as ... in the coming Presidential ... and to all the South we say ... promises are the order of the ... accept the ticket furnished ... convention, with the ... that the name of Webster be ... Scott, they taking what is ... ...h, and we taking what is ... with Webster.

... ...member elect from a ... ...nty to the next Legisla... National Democratic *Flat...* ...ed to *Internal Improve...* ...State. Wonder what his ... ...of the Common School ... *Yanceyville Argus.*

... ...age corn brought in this ... per bushel. This week it ... ...—*Ib.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much worse than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7610 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred."

North Carolinian, Aug. 14, 1852.

We publish the above statement of the North Carolinian in the same conspicuous manner, and upon precisely the same principle, that that paper publishes an extract from the Observer of April 27, 1852. And we intend to keep it there as long as the extract from the Observer is so published.

MORE TESTIMONY.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette of the 14th instant reports in full the remarks of Col. Watson G. Haynes, at an abolition meeting in Pittsburgh. Col. Haynes, as a "free Democrat," argues with his hearers belonging to the same infamous party, that they should not support John P. Hale, but Franklin Pierce—that *"if slavery is ever abolished, it must be by the Democracy."* Hear him:

"As many gentlemen have expressed a preference for Mr. Hale, and some manifested a preference for General Scott as against General Pierce, I take the liberty of saying something in favor of the latter, to present some of the reasons why Franklin Pierce has *some* claims, at least, upon the anti-slavery vote of the country; presuming, as I do, that if slavery is ever abolished, it must be by the Democracy.

In the ranks of the Democracy the friends of freedom have been found in great numbers. It is also true that many of the former friends of freedom have now left us, as a distinct organization, and ranged themselves under the banner of Pierce. Can we impeach their motives? Many of them profess to be as firm friends of freedom now as in any past time. Many newspapers opposed to the Fugitive Slave law have also given their support to Pierce.—Now, can we suppose that all these men and papers who now advocate Pierce have entirely abandoned their former principles and professions of fidelity to the cause of freedom?

I cannot believe that so many men are now recreant to the principles they strongly advocated in 1848. Have not these men stated that they are, even now, as strongly attached to the principles of freedom as in 1848, and that they intend to bring all the influence they can to bear on the administration of Gen. Pierce, if he is elected, (as he is pretty sure to be, by the great Protestant Democratic party of this Union,) FOR A REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, *the abolition of slavery* wherever the Federal Government can reach it, and the great furtherance of our cause? Don't we find the strongest man in 1848, our Presidential candidate of that election amongst them, ranged under the banner of Franklin Pierce, the favorite son of a free State—a Freesoil State—a Protestant State—in which Popery has no power, and a Roman Catholic cannot hold office? Our old friends, I assure you, KNOW THEIR MAN; and I have no kind of doubts on my mind but these men will exert an influence on his mind, after his election, if any such influence be needed, as to bring about a repeal of this abominable law. It is certain Mr. Pierce cannot be elected any more than General Cass, in 1848, if all the Freesoilers are to forsake the good old Democratic platform of equal rights—I don't mean the late platform, adopted at Baltimore; I DON'T RESPECT THAT PLATFORM; nor is it possible that such men as the following can respect it:

Ex-President Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Hon. J. A. Dix, William C. Bryant of the *Evening Post*, editors of the Buffalo *Republic*, Rochester *Advertiser*, Albany *Atlas*, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Martin Grover, Hon. J. G. Floyd, Hon. Gilbert Dean, H. B. Stanton, Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, Hon. H. H. Van Dyke, Hon. Horace Wheaton, Hon. Timothy Jenkin, and Hon. T. Y. Howe, jr., all of New York.

In Ohio I will merely point to J. W. Gray, of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, Hon. D. K. Cartter, Hon. J. Cable, Judge Belden, Hon. —— Brinkerhoff, Judge Potter, —— Walker of the editorial corps, Judge Kennon, and General W. M. Blake, among thousands.

B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts.

Hon. John Wentworth and Dr. Maloney, of Illinois.

Hon. T. H. Benton, of Missouri.

John Atwood, of New Hampshire.

Hon. Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Connecticut.

Hon. B. H. Thurston, of Rhode Island.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.

Hon. A. H. Buell, of Michigan.

H. Dodge, I. P. Walker, and ex-Governor J. D. Doty, of Wisconsin.

With Hons. D. Wilmot and G. A. Grow, G. Sanderson and J. W. Guernsey, of Pennsylvania.

And Dr. E. D. Gazzam and Major D. Lynch, of this very city.

This list of the friends of freedom zealously support Mr. Pierce; and think you, sir, that these men can be induced to pander to slavery? Never! They are freemen, the sons of freemen, born in free States, and thoroughly attached to the principles of freedom; and aiding in the election of General Pierce—in fact electing him, if he shall be elected—*they will take their full share of the offices of the Government, and set their influence against slavery and make it effectual.* [Applause.] Now, my idea, and the idea of the majority of the community from which I came, is that General Pierce is entitled to support as the best anti-slavery man of the two candidates nominated at Baltimore."

There it is! There is the reason plainly stated by a Democrat to his "free Democratic" brethren why Martin Van Buren and his free soil supporters of 1848 support Pierce in 1852. "THEY KNOW THEIR MAN"! And if he is elected, *"they (Van Buren & Co.) will take their full share of the offices of the Government and set their influence against slavery and make it effectual."*

Fellow citizens of the South will you allow yourselves to be cheated again? Remember the Northern man with Southern principles. Remember the cheat attempted to be put upon you by the election of Gen. Cass. Remember that Martin Van Buren refused to support Cass, (infamous free soiler as he is according to Democratic authority *now*,) because Cass wasn't free soiler enough for him! Remember that the same Van Buren now supports Pierce, because *he is* free-soiler enough for him, because he hates and curses slavery and loathes the fugitive slave law—because Mr. Van Buren *"knows his man."*

But again. After the Presidential election in 1848 John Van Buren spoke as follows:

"I have had occasion to say heretofore *that I would not support any man for the Presidency who does not believe slavery to be an unmitigated evil, and who will not use all the power which the Constitution and laws may place in his hands for its overthrow.* I would give notice now that the general judgment of the people of this State is, that they cannot and will not swerve from this position; *and as for me, I shall live and die by it."*

Why does he support Pierce? Because "he knows his man"—because *Pierce* considers slavery an unmitigated evil, a curse moral, social and political.

Ralph Gorrell Esq., has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Elector in the Guilford District.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.—We have official returns from every county except the Senatorial District of Camden and Currituck. It is reported that in this District Shaw, Democrat, is elected if so, a Democratic majority of *two* on joint ballot.

A SMART QUESTION.—The Goldsborough Republican excuses its unfairness in concealing from its readers Pierce's abolition sentiments by asking why we have not published a letter from Senator Wade in which Gen. Scott is said to have said to the said Wade that "he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery." The answer is simple. We have not published the letter for the same reason which prevents the Republican itself from publishing it—*we never saw it*, and nobody knows that it was ever written.

We have seen the extract, but not the letter. And where did the extract come from? Why, the Southern Press says, that a correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer says, that Hon. D. R. Tilden says, that Hon. B. F. Wade says, that Gen. Scott says, that "he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery."

The Piedmont Whig says it knows of a beautiful parallel to the above. "It is that of the fellow who said, that mother Hopkins told him, that she heard Snook's wife say, that John Smith's wife told her, that Granny Hopkins heard the widow Brown say, that Capt. Weed's wife thought, that Col. Hopkins' wife believed, that old Miss Lamb reckoned, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife, that she heard Fritz's wife say, that her mother told her, that Miss Letitia Piper was under the impression, that old Miss Jinks heard Granny Cook say that it certainly *was a fact."*

But seriously, how can the Republican or any Locofoco paper publish this bald story? It is founded upon the assertions of the Cleveland Plaindealer, D. R. Tilden and B. F. Wade, three vile Ohio Abolitionists? And every Locofoco paper in the South denounces as false the report of Pierce's Abolition speeches, simply because "made by vile abolitionists." It seems very queer to us that an assertion about Pierce made by an abolitionist is necessarily false, and an assertion against Scott by the same party, necessarily true. Will the Republican explain?

MORE LOATHING.—The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, of 1850, of which Gen. Pierce was a member, *unanimously* adopted a resolution declaring:

"*That the holding human beings in bondage is a* CURSE *to any country—that we are opposed to Slavery, black or white, in all its forms, and under whatever circumstances.*"

That's flatfooted! "Holding human beings in bondage a CURSE to any country"! "I HATE slavery more than the abolitionists do"! "I LOATHE the fugitive slave law"!

Why Fred Douglass and Giddings say no more than this. Yet Southern Democrats tell us that this man Pierce, who used these expressions, is the peculiar friend of Southern institutions! If so, "save us from our friends."

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER."—The Democracy of New Hampshire held a meeting at Hillsborough, Pierce's birth-place, on Thursday last. We learn from the Washington Union that John Van Buren, John A. Dix, Charles O'Connor, John B. Weller and others had consented to attend.

Of course; all these are Free-soilers of the worst stamp, and they willingly assemble to celebrate the birth of the man who HATED slavery and LOATHED the fugitive slave law.

☞ The marriage notice from Franklinsville, Randolph, being without signature, cannot be published.

DISGRACEFUL.—We find the following paragraph in the North Carolinian. As it is an affirmation unredited to any other paper we suppose the Carolinian adopts it as its own declaration.

"The Whig nominee, Gen. Scott, is here drawn to perfection:—

Proud Men.—The proud man is a fool in his fermentation, swelling and boiling like a porridge pot. He sets his feathers like an owl, to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflammation of self conceit that renders him the man of pasteboard and a true buckram knight. He has given himself a sympathetic love powder, that works upon him into his own mistress, most passionate, courting his own dear affections, and worshipping spongy substances, occupying much space, as do feathers and cotton in stuffing cushions better than things of more perfect and solid proportions."

Gen. Scott then is "a fool", a "swelling and boiling fool" in the estimation of the North Carolinian. Doubtless when Gen. Scott hears it he will be much afflicted.

But who is this "fool?" Who is Winfield Scott? The honored agent of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. The man who defeated upon the hard-fought battle fields of Canada the best troops of England. Who on several occasions has preserved his country from the horrors and expense of foreign and domestic wars. A Patriot and a Statesman whose devotion to his country is recorded upon every page of his country's history. A Hero who has added a world-wide renown to American bravery and skill in war not only by his victories in the North but by the brilliancy and *value* of his conquests in Mexico.

"Fool" indeed! His name and fame will endure for ages whilst his slanderers shall be forgotten or only remembered to be execrated by their countrymen.

But go on, Gentlemen. You denounced Gen. Harrison as a fool, a coward, a granny, "who would be satisfied to pass his life in a log cabin, with a barrel of hard cider." The same course of lying and slandering will arouse the people to an overwhelming condemnation of the vilifiers of Winfield Scott.

The Fayetteville Observer, a leading Whig paper of this State, contained the following in its issue of April 27, 1852:

"Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, *what but the support of the Seward faction makes it so?* And is that a motive which would influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last."

The Observer has also been "whipped in" to the support of the Seward candidate. But the above declarations are as true now as they were then; they are *Whig* facts, which neither time nor the changes of position by Whig leaders can exerset or dispose.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We see no necessity for exorcising any courtesy toward a paper which never hesitates to slander a political opponent. And as we fully believe that the above extract from the Raleigh Standard *was intended to deceive*, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it *a lie.*

The Standard knows very well that the Observer stated repeatedly before the nomination that it would support Gen. Scott or any Whig who supports the Compromise. It knows equally well that Gen. Scott *does* support the Compromise and that without that support he never would have received ours.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the bill appropriating to Michigan 700,000 acres of the public lands for the construction of a ship-canal around the falls of St. Marys, in that State, was passed.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Hunter reported a bill to extend the warehousing system by the establishment of private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting lands to the State of California in aid of the construction of a canal across the Sierra Nevada valley.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up, and debated until the hour of adjournment.

On Thursday and Friday, the River and Harbor bill being under consideration, several additional amendments were passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, the bill making a grant of ten millions of acres of the public lands to the several States, for the benefit of the indigent insane, was read the third time and passed.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the Wheeling bridge case was resumed, and debated until the expiration of the morning hour. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the navy appropriation bill; which was debated until the hour of adjournment.

On Thursday, the bill declaring the Wheeling Bridges lawful structures and post roads, was passed by a large majority.

The Naval Appropriation Bill occupied the remainder of the session.

On Friday, the Naval Appropriation Bill was passed.

We issue the Observer to our town-subscribers in advance of the usual hour in order to give our military printers an opportunity to win the prize to-day.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE SEAMBOAT DISASTER!—Telegraphic Despatches from Erie and Buffalo inform us that on the night of the 20th inst., the Steamer Atlantic came in collision with the propeller Ogdensburg on Lake Erie, and sunk almost immediately. More than 500 passengers were on board. The Ogdensburg succeeded in saving 250, but it is supposed that 300, mostly Norwegian emigrants, are lost.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18, 1852.

Every body here seems to be worried out with the long session of Congress, devoid as it has been of incidents or measures of any great public importance, and wanting as it does those great men who formerly gave to all that was said and done a dignity, an interest, an importance, which we now look for in vain. It is sad to look upon either House now, and compare it with what the same House was within my memory and under my observation. First the House of Representatives received a slight infusion of rowdyism, which gradually increased in amount until many really great and good men were gradually driven out of it. They were unwilling to expose themselves to the contact with such men as were, and often are, sent there. I stepped into the gallery to-day for a moment only, and such a scene as I witnessed! The whole House was in an uproar. Half a dozen members attempting to speak at once, and ten or twenty others calling out most lustily for "Order! Order!" each one adding to the confusion and disorder. And this arose upon no great or exciting question; but upon some petty amendment. Curiosity kept me there for two minutes. Disgust drove me out at the end of that brief space. In the Senate there was nothing of that kind. Good order and gentlemanly bearing were manifested; and I heard some very tolerable speeches on the River and Harbor bill. This bill is bound to pass, unless it is killed by amendments. There is a decided majority in both these Locofoco Houses, in favor of entering at once upon this very "general" system of internal improvements. It will pass in spite of the much-lauded veto of Mr. Polk, which rejected a bill precisely similar, in spite of Pierce's vote against another similar bill, and in spite of the Baltimore Platform. Oh what a humbug is that said Platform!

I have had no time here to see or hear much of what is going on. Neither to see Mr. Fillmore nor Gen. Scott. Mr. Webster came into the Senate Chamber whilst I was there, looking very old and feeble—twenty years older looking than when I saw him last, a year or two ago. He must soon follow his great rivals.

The Locofocos here have held a letter of Gen. Pierce's denying the accuracy of the report of his New Boston speech, for *three weeks*, afraid to publish it, evidently because it merely denied the report, without affirming what it was that he did say. It is admitted that he spoke for two hours, and that he spoke of the Fugitive Law. What did he say? They tell us the report of his speech is a misrepresentation. Well, what was the speech? They do not tell us that. Why? Evidently because they are afraid to drive off either the Southern or the Northern voters. Why was this letter suppressed for three weeks?—There is no doubt in my mind, that Pierce is a thorough Freesoiler, and Wilmot Provisoist. He has declared that in his resolutions and speeches. I do not say that he is an abolitionist. But he is a freesoiler and Wilmot Provisoist. He goes just as far on the subject as John Quincy Adams went.

GEORGIA POLITICS.—The two Whig Conventions met in Macon on the 18th inst. The "Independent Whig" Convention nominated Webster and Jenkins, and appointed Electors pledged to their support. The *Whig* Convention ratified the nomination of Scott and Graham and also appointed an Electoral ticket.

An ineffectual attempt to reconcile differences was made. The independent Whigs would not consent to support Gen. Scott though they adopted the Whig Platform upon which Gen. Scott stands!

"General Pierce has maintained an irreproachable political character. His democracy is of the pure New Hampshire stamp."—*Union.*

Exactly so! Nobody—that is, no Whig—denies it.

But what *is* New Hampshire Democracy? Why, in 1847, resolutions passed the Legislature *by the vote of every Democratic member*, declaring slavery a moral, social, and political evil, and approving of the votes of the Senators and Representatives from that State in favor of the Wilmot Proviso!

Such is New Hampshire Democracy. And Gen. Pierce's speeches *at home* show that among democrats of this character, "his democracy is of the pure New Hampshire stamp."

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.—Mr. Thos. H. Clay, the son of Henry Clay who was present at his father's death, has written a letter contradicting the ridiculous story that he had informed his father on his deathbed that he should not support Gen. Scott and that his father approved his design. He says:

"I remarked to my father that I would not support, by my vote, the nominee of the Convention unless the approval of the Compromise measures by the Convention was strong and emphatic. They are strong enough for me. Gen. Scott has adopted them, and I believe him to be a man of honor. Mr. Graham's position was never equivocal. If the vote of so humble an individual as myself be of any consequence, I authorize you to give this what publicity you choose. If alive, I vote for Scott and Graham."

We believe that the Washington Correspondent of the Raleigh Standard is entitled to the credit of having manufactured the slander thus effectually exposed. But by whomsoever originated, it found almost universal endorsement by the Locofoco Press. We shall see whether any of them will have the fairness to retract an unfounded and malicious statement intended alike to injure the fame of Henry Clay and the Presidential prospects of Gen. Scott.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.—We recommend the following paragraph from the N. Y. Post, the leading organ of the New York Democracy, to the attention of those Southern Whigs who refuse to support Gen. Scott because of alleged unsoundness on the slavery question. The positions of the two parties and their candidates are clearly defined. The Post says:

"If General Scott and his friends had continued to stand where they stood when we wrote, and if he had not accepted a nomination on a finality platform, there is no doubt that any of the prominent candidates before the Democratic Convention would have been defeated by him. But he is now presented as the express champion of "finality;" *of which there is not a word in the Democratic platform."*

A SENSIBLE LETTER.—We commend the following sensible remarks of a Georgia Whig to the earnest consideration of those Whigs of North Carolina (if any) who are disposed to repudiate Scott and Graham, because they could not get Fillmore and Graham:

The truth is, we should all give up our partialities for Fillmore and Webster, and give to Gen. Scott our cordial support. It is the only consistent, national, sane course, and I for one shall pursue that course. I hope to be in Macon next week at the Scott Convention—can't you be there? The truth is, we should rally, and rally at once. It is a shame that any Whig should support Pierce and the platform adopted by the party who nominated him. I am as ardently a Whig as ever I was—indeed more so, if possible. I am less disposed to trust the Democratic party, composed, as it is, of Disunionists, Abolitionists, Fillibusters, Interventionists, and Democrats, than I ever was

I have no idea that we should be at peace with other nations for two years under such a dynasty; nor, as I believe, should we have peace at home under such a set of fanatics and senseless rulers.—They want us to go to war on account of the fisheries, without waiting to know whether there is any just cause for it or not. The truth is, they are a restive and uneasy party, disatisfied with our country as it is. They are for constant storms, and the excitement incident to them.—They are for new topics, new causes and reasons for humbugging and exciting the people. They have no desire to see a calm, peaceful, fair administration of the Government as it should be under the Constitution. But enough.

GEN. PIERCE'S LETTER.—We will endeavor in our next to publish the letter to Mr. DeLeon. Our columns to-day are occupied with a continuation of the life of Gen. Scott.

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—The Whig Senator from Beaufort and Hyde is elected to the Legislature by *one vote.* The Locofoco Senator from Camden and Currituck, if elected at all, received the same majority.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

AUGUST 23, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13½
BEESWAX—	22	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	13	14
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	10	
Prime,	9½	
Fair,	9	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13½	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¼
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	30	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	70	75
Wheat,	80	85
Oats,	40	
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2½	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	16½	17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton dull. Flour more active. Not much if any other change.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 45, Virgin 2 75. Hard 1 20. Spirits 34½ to 35. Tar 1 85. Bacon hams 14, sides 10½ to 11, shoulders 9½ to 10. Lard 13 to 14. Corn 56 to 57. Timber—Sales of 8 rafts at from $4 to 7 75.

At Charleston, cotton market firm. Prices ranging from 8¾ to 11½

Total receipts, 3,011,702. Increase 686,072.

At New York, cotton dull, but firm.

The Alexandria Gazette thinks it strange that it should be so strongly objected to Gen. Scott, that he is supported by Seward; while the Van Burens and a whole host of Abolitionists and Free Soilers are supporting Pierce. We do not think it at all strange;—they have nothing else to object—and if they abandon that objection; it would be tantamount to a surrender of the contest.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Telegraphic despatch received at Louisville on Tuesday announces that Capt. Marcy and his command are safe at Fort Arbuckle. So says a despatch received at this office last night.

National Intelligencer.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 14th inst., REUBEN L. COBB, aged 26.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 23.—Steamer Chatham, with Telegraph and Cumberland in tow with goods for T Henley, Jenkins & Roberts, T J Prather, J H & J Martine, Rankin & McKean, A H Misk & Son, D McRae, H L Myrover & Co, G W Johnson, W Smith, J M Johnson, P C Saunders, J H Enes, L G Lindsay, A S & E Moss, Steel & Shortridge, Rowan Factory, J Hargrove, C G Yates, C W Andrews, J Lum, G Womack, P A Wheeler, Willkings & co, J H Thompson, F L Gorrell, Shelly & Field, B Bailey, N King, W Albright, Cane Creek Co, T R Underwood, J H Webb, J D Williams, Murchisen, Reid & co.

August 20—Steamers Southerner and Evergreen, with goods for Cook & Johnson, Rockfish Co, J E Bryan, M W Jessup, J C Thomson, R & E J Lilly, H Branson & Son, D McNeill, F Fries, J H Ennis, P P Johnson, Fillmore & Ashley, A W Steel, C S Johnson, V Stirvalt, A A McKethan, R Mitchell, Pr Robinson, E A Vogler & Co, T C Field, Boner & Clinard, Hunt & Adderton, A H Whitfield, McDonald & Whaley.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 20—Brig J Dawson from Boston; Schr S Price from Philadelphia. 21—Schr Liberty from Charleston.

Brigadier General Election.

THE friends of Col. J. G. McDugald, of Bladen County, respectfully present him to the Commissioned Officers of the 4th Brigade N. C. Militia, for the office of Brigadier Gen'l. Election on the 18th September.

August 21, 1852. 19-tc

N. Carolinian, Wilmington Herald and Journal copy till election.

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER for sale,

6 Bales Gunny Cloth,
Dundee Faggings,
Bale Rope and Twine,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
2 Casks London Porter,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee,
Sugars—Loaf, Crushed, Refined, Porto Rico and N. Orleans,
White Lead,
Linseed and Tanner's Oil,
Nails, Iron, Steel, &c.

August 24. 19-3t

FALL STOCK, 1852.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers. HALL & SACKETT.

August 23, 1852. 19-4t

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in August 1851, a Negro Girl named MILLY, belonging to the estate of Murdock D. Murphy, dec'd. The girl is of dark complexion, stout, and about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high.

She has relatives in Lumberton, about which place she may be lurking.

The above reward will be paid for her confinement in any Jail in the State, or for her delivery to the subscriber at Gillispie's.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Robeson county, Aug. 20, 1852. 19-3tpd

AUCTION NOTICE

BY COFFIN & HAYDOCK,

TUESDAY, 31st August,

NEW YORK.

COTTON BAGGING, Cameron & Brand will sell on Tuesday, August 31st, at 10 o'clock, (at 6 months credit,) through Coffin & Haydock at their Sales Room 57 Beaver Street, New York, about **2000** pieces 45 inch, DUNDEE BAGGING of various weights, being the Extra balance of their importation for 1852.

Catalogues and samples the morning of sale.

19-2t

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 18, 1852. 18tf

PLANK ROAD CONTRACTS.

THE President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company will receive proposals to construct the 2d Division of their Road, beginning at Puppy Creek and ending at or near Blue's Bridge on Drowning Creek, a distance of 19 miles, until the 1st Oct. next, at 12 o'clock.

For plans, estimates and specifications, application may be made to John M. Rose, Sec'y of the Company, to John Eccles, Engineer, or to the undersigned.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

August 16, 1852. 18-tf10

Political Discussion.

WE are authorized to say that James Banks, Whig, and Jesse G. Shepherd, Democrat, will address the citizens of Cumberland county on the subject of the Presidential Election, on the 5th day of September, being Monday of County Court, at 3 P. M., in the Court House.

The citizens generally are invited to attend.

FOR SALE,

ON Thursday, the 26th August, 1852, 1000 Acres Valuable Timbered Land. A large part finely timbered, from 2½ to 3 miles from Rockfish, on Buckhorn Swamp, in Robeson county, on the road from Fayetteville to Lumberton. This Land is the best offered for sale in the county. Also, all farming utensils, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.

Any person wishing to buy land, it will be shown to them by a man on the premises.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ISABELLA McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1852. 16-tw3

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement of

PICKET L. CHANCE,

Of Richmond county, N. C., in any Jail so that he may be brought to justice. He weighs from 120 to 130 lbs., about five feet seven inches high, dark hair—it is said that he sometimes changes its color by hair dye—has a small naked spot upon the back of his head, which may be detected by close examination; his eyes dark blue, as well as recollected. He has a down guilty look, and when a person looks at him is apt to turn his face off; has light or very little beard, fair skin, about 22 years of age, rather stoop shouldered. Said chance has been for some time engaged in connection with one William M. Duty, (who is now confined in the Jail at Winston, Forsyth county, N. C.,) in stealing cotton, horses, and passing counterfeit money, &c. An additional reward of Fifteen Dollars is also offered by the Sheriff of Forsyth county.

JOSEPH HINES,
G. D. TYSON,
THOS. ROPER,
J. A. BALDWIN,
J. J. BENNETT,
R. ROWDON,
and others.

Covington, Richmond Co., N. C., } 15tf
July 29, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE now receiving our FALL and WINTER Stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c.

To Cotton Growers.
8 bales Gunny Bagging.
1 do. Dundee do.
1 do. Thin do.
80 coils Rope, &c., &c.

Send in your orders.

H. BRANSON & SON,
North side Hay Street.

August 9, 1852. 15-tf

NEW FISH.

NOS. 2 and 3 Mackerel for sale by

BRANSON & SON.

August 9. 15-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west offers to sell his possessions in Moore county, N. C., situated on Juniper Creek, containing Twelve Hundred acres of land in one body. This land is well adapted for the culture of corn, cotton and wheat; for turpentine it is not to be surpassed, also for pine; is convenient to two turpentine distilleries—one in Moore, the other in Cumberland, either not exceeding four or five miles from said land; also, a sufficiency of water to put a distillery on the premises. A good dwelling and out houses on a high and healthy situation. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises. COLIN M. CADAVEN.

August 9. 15-3xW2m

Medical Institution of Yale College,

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

THE Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues four months.

Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Eli Ives, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Jonathan Knight, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Timothy P. Beers, M. D., on Obstetrics.

Charles Hooker, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

Worthington Hooker, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Lectures fee, $50. Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $25.

CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.

July 14, 1852. 15-3t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Chatham County, a negro man who calls himself BURWELL, and says that he belongs to Williams Myers, of Richland District, South Carolina. Said boy is about forty years of age, five feet, eight or ten inches high, he had on and committed a pair of striped homespun pantaloons, light tweed coat, and wool hat. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. L. RIDDLE, Jailor.

[Price adv. $ 5.50.] 15-t

Sedgwick on Damages.

A TREATISE on the Measure of Damages, by Theodore Sedgwick. Second Edition, revised and extensively enlarged.

Also, further supplies of The Works of Daniel Defoe—viz: Wide, Wide World; Quechy; Days of Edgar, by Grace Aguilar; The Harmonia Methodist Hymns; Discipline of the M. E. Church; School Books, &c., &c., for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 7.

10 BARRELS GLUE,

WHITE Shellac.

BRANSON & SON.

August 9. 15-tf

Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws.

1 DOZ. full 3-16 thick, for sale by

BRANSON & SON.

August 9. 15-tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

25½ PIECES heavy Gunny and Dundee BAGGING,
88 coils Hemp Rope,
250 lbs. Twine,

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 9, 1852. 15-tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm of McDonald & McMaster, for the transaction of a general *Butter, Grocery, and Provision Business;* and expect to receive their full Stock by the 25th instant, at their Store on Gillespie street, a few doors above the State Bank.

J. R. McDONALD,
JOHN E. McMASTER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852. 15

ZEVELY'S HOTEL,

SALEM, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having lately completed extensive additions to his house, takes this method of informing his friends, and the travelling community generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in a superior style. The entire house, bedding, and furniture of every description is new and clean, and no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable in every respect.

All the stages stop at this House.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, July 24, 1852. 14-4mpd

NOTICE.

Money Wanted!

☞ The subscriber respectfully requests his customers who are indebted to him, by note or account, to settle during the present month. He wishes to go North very shortly, and of course WANTS MONEY, and begs his customers to attend to the above request as early as convenient.

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 10, 1852. 6tf

HERRINGS.

50 BBLS. HERRINGS,
25 " Prime Pork,
For sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

July 21, 1852. 10tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

3000 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

POTASH.

1000 LBS. FRESH. For sale by COOK & JOHNSON.

July 26, 1852. 11-3w

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1852. 88tf

WESTERN BACON.

10 HHDS. just received and for sale by

T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

July 21, 1852. 10tf

$300 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th June last, my negro man LINN. He weighs about one hundred and seventy-five lbs., yellow complected, six feet and upwards high, and about 30 years of age. No other marks recollected, except his front upper teeth, by close observation, have a small opening or gap between them. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at home, or confinement in Wayne county jail, so that I get him.

F. JERNEGAN.

July 17, 1852. 11tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have now opened their NEW GOODS, lately received from the North, comprising a general assortment, viz:

Groceries.

11 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Crushed and Refined "
80 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
100 kegs Wrought Nails and Spikes.

Madeira, Port, Pale Sherry, Claret, Champaign, Lisbon, and Malaga Wine; Champaign Cider; pure French Brandy; Jamaica Rum, and Holland Gin. Good Hyson and Black Tea, Lemon Syrup, Preserved Ginger, Pepper, Ginger, Lancy and brown Soaps, Saleratus, S. C. Soda, Starch, Powder, Shot, and Lead. Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Brimstone, Trippe's Antipyric, Alum, Spices, Essences, Oils, &c. In fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

Crockery, Glass and China.

The largest and best assortment ever offered in this market. A good assortment of Britannia Ware.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of House and Kitchen Furnishing Goods, fine Table Cutlery, Table Linen, Toweling, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, with a variety of new and useful articles. There is scarcely an article in this line not to be found in our Store.

—LIKEWISE—

A large stock of Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

Our object is to offer to our customers Goods in variety and quantity to suit all orders, and we trust we shall be able to meet the wants of all who may call upon us, either at retail or wholesale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

July 29, 1852. 10tf

The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh

will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 8tf

REMOVAL.

SAML J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, generally known as the "Blake corner."

Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed Oil Cakes, Putty, Feathers, Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.

The utmost care is given to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts.

July 12, 1852. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

July 12. 7tf

JUST RECEIVED.

NOS. 10 and 11 plough shelves, cross-cut complete. Nos. 10 and 12 points.

Another lot of our Steel Cutters.

J. & T. WADDELL.

July 12, 1852. 7tf

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

☞ The undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, especially Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted. Warren & Brindle's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Bone Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY. Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance.

RALPH N. CO.

July 1852. 6-3m

J. S. BANKS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 22, 1852. 5tf

BROTHERS LINE.

☞ The new Steamer "DOUGLASS" having been added to this Line, and now having two light draft Steamers and four Tow Boats, all in good order, the Proprietors are prepared to transport Freight to Fayetteville and the intermediate landings, with as quick despatch as any other Line.

J. S. BANKS, Agent.

Wilmington, June 22, 1852. 3tf

NEW FIRM.

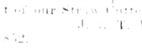
THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf



THE WARSAW STAGE will leave Fayetteville daily, at half past four o'clock, A. M., commencing the 1st day of July. 2-tf

McKINNON & McNEILL.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 220 acres, lying 5½ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out-houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

DISSOLUTION.

☞ The firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., heretofore existing, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All demands against said firm will be paid by P. Shemwell, at the old stand; and all persons indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment to P. Shemwell, who alone is duly authorised to settle the same.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
JAS. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, June 26, 1852. 3tf

☞ P. Shemwell will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand of Arey, Shemwell & Co., where he will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors from the public, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain a share of public patronage.

P. SHEMWELL.

Spring Goods---1852.

JAMES KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING ABOUT

250 Packages of DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased for CASH, will be offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers, either by wholesale or retail.

☞ Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10, of the best that is manufactured.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 25, 1852. 5-tf

Shoes for Sale at Cost.

THE subscriber will sell 500 pairs of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers at cost. Call while the assortment is good.

W. S. LATTA.

June 14, 1852. 9tf

Hay Mount Residence to Rent.

The House formerly occupied by I. Hawley, opposite J. G. Cook, till June 1st. Apply to

H. G. HALL, or
HALL & SACKETT.

June 14, 1852. 9tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on commission, on account of manufacturing Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

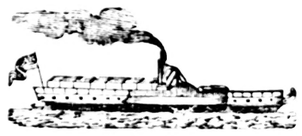
May 31, 1852. 95tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 5 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders to any amount. As we run two Engines, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, sawed of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of thickness and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.

March 30, 1852. 78tf



A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the St. mer Heather should be employed in her trade. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't.
Cape Fear S. B. Co.

May 12, 1852. 90-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have a lot of very common Tobacco, which we will sell by the box very cheap.

J. & T. WADDELL.

May 26, 1852. 94-tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

SPRING STOCK.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, consisting of

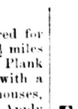
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
Hats, Caps, and Shoes,

All of which will be sold low to punctual customers as heretofore.

Merchants and others will do well to examine their Stock before making purchases. We will not be undersold.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 11, 1852. 72tf



HARMAN'S HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES
BY THE
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA, or NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk, and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, inquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., } 95-3m
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852.

STRAW CUTTERS.

A LOT just received, and we intend for the accommodation of our customers to keep them constantly on hand.

J. & T. WADDELL.

June 19, 1852. 98tf

That POLISH! how it Shines!

10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time would state that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather shed the moisture as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67-tm

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take special care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN.

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

Fayetteville Branch
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. White & Underhill,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,
AND
Person street, (next door to Bank of Cape Fear,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's cloth and Alpaca ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Crasse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Brown and white Linens; white grass-cloth Sacks, &c. of all qualities.

PANTS.—Of black and col'd Cassimere; fancy single-mill'd ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and padded Linen, plain and figured; Nankeen, Buff, Grass-cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.

April 8, 1852. 80tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient.

H. G HALL.

March 6. 71

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of a full assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Among which may be found the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

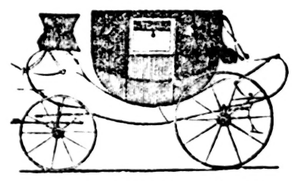
A large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters, (very fine.)

SALT, IRON, MOLASSES and NAILS.

We intend selling as cheap as we can, and would be glad if our friends and the public would call and examine our stock.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

March 24, 1852. 76tf



A. H. WHITFIELD,
Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852 60tf

100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than in either section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jos. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esqs., Attorneys at law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

Fall Trade, 1852.

Petits, Harris & Daniell,
No. 23 NASSAU STREET,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
NEW YORK,

OFFER for CASH or approved CREDIT, a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Now in Store and arriving by every Steamer, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS, in every variety, TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS, fancy BONNET and CAP RIBBONS, an elegant assortment BLACK and FANCY SILKS, WHITE GOODS, every description LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY, CRAVATS, &c.

Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 13, 1852. 8-2mpd

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above busines as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

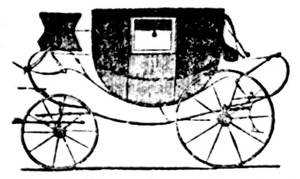
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

COTTON YARNS for sale by the bale, at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 10, 1852. 72tf

Life of Gen. Scott,

JUST received. Also, Grace Aguilar's Days of Bruce; Wide, Wide World; Dream Life; Buchanan on the Culture of the Grape; Harper's Magazine, 4 vols. bound; Romanism at Home, &c. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

July 7.

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented at Public Auction, at the Market House, on Saturday the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, the Store on the N. W. corner of Market Square, at present occupied by P. Shemwell; the Store adjoining, occupied by C. Caison; the Liberty Point House; and the Warehouses on Gillespie and Mumford streets. Possession given 1st September next.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc'r.

August 9, 1852. 15-2t

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 75-tf

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 9-3ftf

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and ½ x 1].

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71-tf

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.

March 6, 1852. 71-tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills:—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.;—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-8tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do, Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71-tf

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

$25 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber, [illegible] at the foot of the Cumberland [illegible] near Sparta, Tennessee, [illegible] He is 35 or 40 years old, [illegible] high, of a copper complexion, [illegible] of his front teeth. I think [illegible] make his way back to North Carolina, Cumberland county, where he [illegible] I will give the above reward to any person who will bring him up and confine him in jail so that I get him again. Any person who [illegible] up can give me information by writing to me at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, [illegible] Gaston, N. C.

WILLIAM W. GLENDON.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

THE undersigned being [illegible] from his present [illegible] sale that well known [illegible] known as the

MOUNT AIRY TAVERN STAND,

containing 670 Acres of land, [illegible] the village of Mt. Airy. [illegible] 200 acres in cultivation. [illegible] lent low ground. [illegible] of one of the most substantial [illegible] INGS in Western Carolina, [illegible] airy and commodious [illegible] each, together with [illegible] ret and cellar. All the necessary [illegible] gro Houses, Barns, Stables, [illegible]

There are also in the village [illegible] substantial STORE HOUSES, Lumber Houses, &c.

This property is one of the most [illegible] thoroughfares, leading from the [illegible] tern Virginia, Tennessee and the [illegible] Western States. There is a [illegible] Weekly line of Coaches [illegible] other mail routes passing [illegible] Public roads from Huntsville, [illegible] trick C. H., and Danville, Va., [illegible] Wilkesborough, and Fort Hamilton, [illegible] all concentrate at this place. [illegible] the most desirable location for a [illegible] hiring in a great measure [illegible] mountain scenery, [illegible] health; together with the [illegible] FEMALE SCHOOL, [illegible] and experienced Teachers [illegible] country proverbial for [illegible] Persons wishing to purchase [illegible] and view the premises, [illegible] dom offered for sale.

Mt. Airy, N. C., July 22, [illegible]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, my [illegible] purchase, 4 miles North of [illegible] county of Chatham, known as [illegible] old place, [illegible] Pittsborough, [illegible] Pittsborough. The [illegible] farm contains [illegible] county. The buildings [illegible] repair; and the farm [illegible] I will sell it altogether, or [illegible] properly sectioned, and [illegible] farm as the present owner [illegible] off, and of the balance [illegible] Fall. Any person wishing [illegible] farm, can correspond with [illegible] suit me pretty well [illegible]

Reed Creek P. O., [illegible]

NEW GOODS,
SPRING, 1852.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their [illegible] GOODS, purchased [illegible] ern markets, embracing a [illegible] sortment of Ladies Dress [illegible] men's Wear.

We respectfully solicit [illegible] ladies to our stock of [illegible] Silks; plain and fancy [illegible] DeLaines; Fancy Embroidered [illegible] Muslins; Lawns, of the newest [illegible] variety, and at all prices; [illegible] bray; English and French [illegible] Tissues, of the richest patterns. [illegible] Handkerchiefs; Silk [illegible] Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and [illegible]

In the gentlemen's department [illegible] supr. French Cloths, [illegible] Cassimeres, of the latest [illegible] Drap de Ete, for Coats, [illegible] rets; Plain and Fancy [illegible] handsome assortment of Vestings; [illegible] superior lot of ready-made [